

# Michigan Tradesman.

Published Weekly.

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

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GRAND RAPIDS, DECEMBER 14, 1892.

NO. 482

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# MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. X.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1892.

NO. 482

## OYSTERS.

Solid Brand Cans.	
Selects . . . . .	\$ 25
E. P. . . . .	20
Standards . . . . .	18
Standards in bulk . . . . .	1 10
Daisy Brand.	
Selects . . . . .	\$ 23
Favorites . . . . .	14
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Standards in bulk . . . . .	1 00
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1/2 bbls. . . . .	6
40 lb pails . . . . .	6 1/4
20 lb pails . . . . .	6 1/2
10 lb . . . . .	6 3/4
2 lb cans, usual weight, per doz. . . . .	81 50
5 lb . . . . .	3 50
Choice Dairy Butter . . . . .	19
Fresh Eggs . . . . .	21
Pure Sweet Cider in bbls. . . . .	1 1/2
" " Vinegar . . . . .	10
Choice Messina Lemons . . . . .	4 00 @ 4 50
Fancy Florida Oranges . . . . .	3 00 @ 3 50
Choice Lemons, 300 and 360 . . . . .	5 50
New Pickles in bbls, 1200 . . . . .	6 50
" " half bbls, 600 . . . . .	3 75
Peach preserves, 20 lb. pails. . . . .	07

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## THE STORY SHE TOLD ME.

"You're looking at that pretty thing, I see," said the girlish creature, as she came toward me with a beautiful baby in her arms.

I had been attracted by the charming appearance of the little cottage, at the door of which I asked for some water. Being bidden to enter, I sat now at the tasteful, tiny bay-window, covered with flowering vines, and drank my glass of cool, sweet milk.

This home-interior was a picture in itself. The furniture, though made by skillful fingers, had felt no touch of the fashionable upholsterer. The homely walls were decorated with simple pictures, dried grasses and ferns. The floor was painted and varnished and made beautiful with pretty rugs and mats. Not the least attractive of its ornaments was that little mother, a mere girl yet, it seemed, with her wonderful wealth of golden hair coiled round a perfectly-formed head, her soft eyes and gentle, womanly ways. The baby on her knee was a study; no hoarded wealth of art in classic marble could surpass the beauty of this lowly-born child.

We were friends from the first, this little girl-woman and I. Someway she seemed willing to pour into my elderly ear little confidences that might have justified a maturer friendship. So as I moved about the dear little nest, and happened to spy a choice piece of workmanship, she said:

"You're looking at that pretty thing."

"Yes," said I, "it is even more than pretty, it is exquisite."

"So it is, everything that's Ben's taste is justly so," she replied with a glow of pride. "Ben went to the fair; I couldn't go well, for baby was ailing, but that was no reason he should stay at home; I couldn't be as unreasonable as some women. I didn't expect he'd bring me more than a cushion for pins, or some neat little fancy—but no, he must buy that or nothing. I'm sure it's only a lady should have such things, not a poor mill-hand's wife; but you see Ben thinks differently."

How it was this dear little woman came to tell me her story, I won't repeat, only give it to you in her own direct, pretty, artless fashion. So no more of me. This was the way she began it:

"You're looking at me, I see, and saying to yourself, which is true, there's nothing at all taking about this plain little woman. Ben says there is; he laughs at me and declares that I under-rate myself, foolishly; but bless your heart, can't I see? My eyes, you take notice, are light and gray, sometimes quite colorless, and as I look at them when I comb my hair, I think to myself that Briston, our tortoise-shell cat, has a deal more beautiful ones; but there again Ben declares that my eyes are my greatest beauty—and—oh dear, how can the man talk so.

"My forehead is low, and in summer the freckles will come, though now, deep in September, of course it is white enough; and my hair would be that hor-

rid color, red, only sometimes there's a tinge of brown in it that is rather pretty, I'll allow. Still, altogether, nobody would think of calling me handsome, even though Ben does say my profile is quite perfect.

"If you care to hear it, I have fretted badly, ever since I was a child, because people called me plain. Why I should have minded, I hardly know myself; there were but few of the elements of beauty in the homesurroundings where I grew up out of childhood—I mean 'aesthetic beauty,' as Ben calls it.

"My mother was poor, my father always weakly from a hurt he got when quite young; my brothers and sisters were more numerous than I thought they needed to be.

"One of the little ones, her name was Matty—the dearest little human blossom that ever made the world brighter and sweeter—this boy favors her—had glorious eyes. Everybody who saw her turned to look again to see her eyes, they said, in which one could look down into her soul and read it like an open book. Dear little angel! That made me take more notice when people called me a plain little thing. I do believe I worshiped beauty for beauty's sake. It never entered into my little heathen head to trace God's hand in it, or love Him for it. We learned little of Him through human means, on that wild sea-shore where the waves sometimes crept quite close up to the clumsy hut we called home.

"Now you see how really plain I am, and what I truly think of myself—homely, short, ungraceful; and yet Ben, the foolish fellow, stands to it I am handsome.

"Ben, the great, glorious, noble fellow, I hope you'll pardon me, madam, he's my husband, but I can't help praising him. He has made me all I am for good. I wish you could see him; you would smile at the contrast between us, for Ben is as handsome as I am homely. I don't care where he goes, Ben would be noticed, even in his rough clothes, above many and many a man of fashion, and I am proud to say so. His hair is the real, rich auburn, and curls enough to turn and wave and shine against his temples, and his eyes are the real hazel, so large and soft and tender. The finest gentleman might envy him his silken mustache and the beard that ripples over his chin.

"Ben is an orphan. When father moved into Hilbro' he had an easy place offered him in the largest cotton mill. Ben, seeing him there, took a fancy to his quiet ways, because he thought he was like his own father, who was killed by a frightful accident. Whoever Ben liked, liked him; he was the most coveted piece of humanity in the Hilbro' mills; the girls were always talking of him, and long before I saw him, I wondered about him and tried to think how he looked.

"Father was determined to keep his girls out of the mills as long as possible; he thought them a bad place for young people, so mother and I did plain sewing.

"Four of the children died—little Matty was the last. It seemed hard to shut

down the coffin-lid over those glorious eyes, but we did, and I often think how beautiful she must be in heaven. There was a baby; John, my oldest brother, worked in the mill, and little Annie, who had been lamed by a fall, had to be helped about more or less by mother and me, for, poor child, she would never walk like the rest of us, the doctor said.

"I shall never forget the day I met Lottie Hill and Ben Munsen. It was strange I should have seen them nearly at the same time, and recognized them both without knowing either.

"If ever you see Lottie Hill, you'll see a perfect beauty; she's not Lottie Hill, now, but I'm coming to that. I was dragging little Annie in a queer box on wheels, when this girl, this 'bit of marble faintly flushed' (I've seen that somewhere, being a great reader), stopped close to my poor sister, who was leaning back and smiling up to the blue sky.

"Dear little thing! she's sick, isn't she?" she said in such a tender voice that my heart warmed to her.

"She is lame," I answered, saying to myself, 'You are Lottie Hill.'

"A tiny creature she was, dressed in a pretty spotted muslin that made her look pure and sweet. One or two little rings of pale gold hair trembled on her forehead under her hat. Her eyes were large and sunny, though there was a sadness in her smile, but that only made it more bewitching.

"Poor little birdie! what a pity!" she said again, and gave the child a rose. You can't think how it made me love her.

"I had just turned the corner after she had gone, when somebody came hurrying by with a quick, light step and jostled the carriage as he passed.

"And you are Ben Munsen," I thought, as he turned back to apologize.

"There stood I, staring with all my might; and I shouldn't wonder if he had read my thought in my face—'You are Ben Munsen, and you love Lottie Hill.'"

"He has often said since that I fell in love with him just on that spot. Maybe I did. If feeling strange and lonesome after one is gone is an indication, why then I fell in love; but you see I was so busy putting it this way—that a girl as beautiful as Lottie Hill, and a young man as noble and handsome as Ben, even in his dusty mill-clothes, must of necessity be in love with each other, that, if I did fall in love, it was after a queer fashion. I was from that time always putting myself in her place. I believe I never thought of him at first, but I imagined I was Lottie Hill, I, plain gray goose that I was.

"Would you believe—that very evening father brought Ben to the house.

"Now, you are the one I need," he said, smiling, showing such splendid teeth. 'You had a child with you in a sort of cradle.'

"It wasn't a cradle," spoke up poor little Annie, eager to defend her father's taste, 'it's a wagon, and daddy made it himself; didn't you daddy?'

"Papa smile! his tired smile, Ben folded his arms, tilted back his chair and made himself quite at home, while I hurried to help mother with the supper. Papa never seemed to think it was any matter that we were poor, when he invited folks, but mother worried. I was always tender of mother. Someway there was a feeling came to me, that she wouldn't stay with us very long, and she had worked hard all her life—poor

mother! So I made her sit down and take the baby, though she didn't want to, for I had been at it all day, washing, and my hands were red and tender.

"Well, I put on the company-cloth—I was always proud of that—we had two handsome linen covers that my grandmother left us. 'Twasn't much we had else, to be sure, but even a bit of cold corned beef tastes good to hard working people. I took my few hoarded pennies and bought a treat of cakes, and I couldn't help being ashamed of the children, who showed plainly enough, poor things, that they seldom had anything of the kind.

"When supper was ready I took the baby, and waited upon table, too; mother seldom had any rest except at her meals, and that I was always determined she *should* have, and she knew it.

"Jessy dear, you're tired," mother said, putting her arms out to take the child, but I wouldn't let her.

"Jessy's my darling girl, and the mainstay of the family," said father, looking at me as I never saw him look before. That was enough for me. I don't know when he had spoken a word of praise like that before, and it was sweeter to me than meat and drink.

"Let me see, I was little over sixteen then, though such a tiny thing. Ben is five years older, but I never should have taken him then for twenty-one.

"I had never had a lover—that is a *real* one. To be sure I had had my fancies, as all girls have, and so it made me feel strange to see Ben's eyes on me whenever I looked up, for, though I didn't know it, to be sure, until afterward, he was more to me even then than my life.

"I never saw such a sensitive, passionate creature as I always was. I think time and trouble have somewhat sifted me, but if I loved anyone, or anything, it was as if I were swallowed up by it. Even the thought that father or mother might die sent me almost into spasms of trembling terror. So now the love got hold of me with a strong clutch, though I didn't realize it until afterward. All that evening, and days beside, I felt the haunting of his looks, and still was sure that he loved Lottie Hill, and she loved him.

"Many of the mill girls were rude; others were as true ladies as the world holds. One of these was Mary Lawrence, who sometimes came to our house. She told me often about Lottie—of her charms and her lovers, and how old Vassar, the proprietor of the mill, had sent his son to Europe for fear he would marry her. 'But it's my opinion that now she likes Ben, and Ben her,' she added. 'They're often together. I've seen them down by the Lover's Walk myself, many a time; won't they make a splendid couple?'

"Then I knew what ailed me, and what the dull pain meant in my heart. Why did he come to our house so often? What right had he to speak to me so tenderly? I began to feel strangely toward Lottie Hill, and cried angry tears whenever I thought of her and Ben. It would have made me happy any time to hear that she was dead. This feeling grew stronger and stronger until it seemed as if Lottie and Ben were in my thoughts from morning until night.

"At last the trouble affected my health. Mother saw how changed I was, and I think she suspected. She always sent me away when Ben came, and I was too

proud to let her see I knew why. But Ben was sure to wait until I came back, if it was only to say good night; and that in such a tender sort of way that it sent the blood to my face as if it would burst through. So I went on suffering until father got sick, and I was given his place at the mill. There I saw Lottie Hill every day, and she tried to be friendly, but I am ashamed to say, the sight of her beautiful face made me wicked and spiteful. I tried not to feel so. I often laid my head on my hand when I was working, and begged and prayed the Lord to give me a better temper, and sometimes I conquered, and sometimes I didn't. But there had sprung up in my heart a bitter feeling—Hate!

"It is an ugly word, but I was sure hate had crept into my bosom, and, like a venomous serpent, had stung me until I was full of poison. But oh, thank God that He saved me from knowing that awful ending that might have been.

"One day, when I had worked in the mill a month, and Ben had been very kind in showing me my duties, and I had been a silly little fool while he did it, standing there, awkward and red, my heart beating so that he must have heard it—I had a test that I shall never forget, no, not to my dying day.

"Lottie Hill stood at the window near her frame. How beautiful a picture the girl made! She had trained a bit of flowering vine in one corner of the sash, which she was dusting now, taking off the dead leaves. The mill-works had stopped for some reason. I stood watching Lottie out of the corner of my eye when, without looking that way, I saw Ben come in, saw her turn round, saw him make a sign to her, at which her face grew radiant. Oh, how sick I felt! My teeth came together hard. Then Ben went up to her loom and leaned over, and admiring the vine, said something, his eyes fixed on hers. If there wasn't love, almost worship in her face then, there's no such thing as love. Her eyes shone like diamonds. Then he looked round and slipped something in her hand—a love note, of course, and left her, smiling to himself.

"Thinks I, and that's the way you play with hearts, Mr. Ben! and when a moment after he came round to me, I never looked up.

"Something's the matter," he said.

"In my silly anger I thought he was bantering me.

"You are mistaken, Ben Munsen," I said hotly, 'nothing is the matter with me.'

"But I meant the mill," he answered laughing; 'the machinery has stopped.'

"Oh; my face was aflame, but I wouldn't look at him.

"It isn't often that I get a chance to chat with you lately," he said, smiling right into my eyes in a way that made me angry.

"Why didn't you stay with Lottie Hill?" I asked, and my voice sounded unnatural to myself.

"Well, I reckon little Lottie has got something better to do than to talk to an idle fellow," he made answer.

"So have I," I said shortly, for at that moment I hated him. Why did he come there to show his power over me? for I knew he read me like a book, my poor blind worship and all, my helplessness, my cruel suffering.

"He looked astonished for a moment,

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but suddenly cried out, 'Oh, what splendid color!'

"It was my hair, catching the sun. I thrust my hands over it wildly. My temples throbbed, the tears were hot beneath my eyelids; I wanted to scream, to rave at myself for being such a fool that I never could hide my feelings.

"At that moment the overseer called him, and I looked over to Lottie. An evil spirit had taken possession of me and was raving for some outlet. Lottie stood with her back towards me, her light dress touching the frame, her cheek just showing the deepening dimples as she read. It made me furious to see her attitude of perfect grace—'Let her be doing what she would, the spirit of grace and beauty pervaded all her motions, I thought bitterly.

"Suddenly, slowly, so slowly one could hardly see them move, and going by jerks, the great belting began to slide round—just a little, then stopping, then gliding a little more—then at a stand still, all the smaller bands and wheels and gleaming shafts keeping it company. I saw now. Ah, that wicked, unseen devil at my elbow, I saw that her dress was touching one of the wheels fastened to the great central shaft. Horror curdled my veins, but I was silent. Again the wheel revolved—stopped—she never stirred—she never knew it—nobody knew it but—the terrible iron fingers had gripped her by half a breadth of calico. Any moment, I knew now, breathless as I stood and watched, any moment, I knew, all might be going swifter than I could think.

"If I kept still, Ben would never marry Lottie Hill, would never torture me by careless courtesies. That was the top of my hate. Just then, in my heart, I was a murderer.

"God mercifully kept the works low until I saw a vision—that fair, sweet face and form crushed beyond all possibility of recognition—then my sin-paralyzed energies asserted themselves. I dashed across the intervening space, reckless of my own life, creeping under the low, crawling gearing until I reached her—I was very strong—threw my arms around her and pinned her, as it were, to the window sill.

"Don't move,' I cried—took the sharp knife which I used in my work, and with one or two rapid thrusts severed her dress from the belting just in time. A minute—half a minute more—

"She turned deadly white as she saw the piece of her dress rapidly lifted and rolled up, up, until it reached the murderous iron teeth, and then she gave a great cry, turning as white as a ghost.

"As for me, I had fainted, and when I came to myself I found one pair of eyes gazing down upon me, whose thrilling passion made me tremble again.

"You brave, beautiful little girl!' he murmured—'my own, brave, brave darling!'

"How stange that was—too sweet to

hear. I turned my head away as I half sobbed.

"I saved her for you; don't talk that way to me.'

"But I will talk that way to you,' he cried, and bending down, kissed me. 'You didn't think I cared for little Lottie! Bless your true, loving heart, Lottie has been married these six months to Ned Vassar, and the young scamp sent all his letters to me, and I've had to go crawling about to meet her in by-places, so that nobody should suspect. And yesterday I gave her the last letter, thank God! telling her that he is on his way home—and he's struck a vein of good good luck, some way, so that he need not fear to own her—and everything is coming out right.'

"Do you see what I came near doing but for God's merciful intervention? I laid there, white and shivering, and then I told Ben the whole, from beginning to end, not sparing myself, and then I tried to tell him to leave me, for I was too wicked for any good man, but he wouldn't.

"Why, didn't you save her life at the risk of your own, you precious darling?" he cried, and held me close in his arms.

"Well, I never can think or speak of it without crying a little, but you see it made another girl of me. Come what may, I daren't be angry or jealous now; and as for dear Lottie, I confessed everything to her, too. It seemed as if I wanted somebody to punish me, but Lottie said she only loved me the more for conquering my great temptation, and though she is Mr. Vassar's wife and lives in splendid style, we are two close, good friends, and many's the time she brings her baby here, or I take mine there, to visit and talk of old mill time.

"And madam, though the trial left its scar, it left a blessing too."

That was the story she told me.

M. A. DENISON.



Send in your orders for

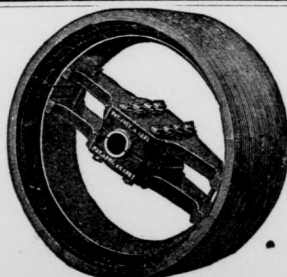
**MASKS**

to the

**New York Baby Carriage Co.,**

47, 49, 51, 53 Canal St.

Best Assortment and Lowest Prices.



**DODGE**

**Independence Wood Split Pulley.**

THE LIGHTEST!  
THE STRONGEST!  
THE BEST!

**HESTER MACHINERY CO.,**

45 So. Division St., GRAND RAPIDS.

**WE ARE THE PEOPLE**

Who Can Sell you an A No. 1 Article of

**Pure Buckwheat Flour**

At a Moderate Price. A Postal card will bring quotations and sample.

**A. SCHENCK & SON,**  
ELSIE, MICH.

**POTATOES.**

We have made the handling of Potatoes a "specialty" for many years and have a large trade. Can take care of all that can be shipped us. We give the best service—sixteen years experience—first-class salesmen.

Ship your stock to us and get full Chicago market value.

Reference—Bank of Commerce, Chicago.

**WM. H. THOMPSON & CO.,**

Commission Merchants,

166 So. Water St., Chicago.



See that this Label appears on every package, as it is a guarantee of the genuine article.



**FERMENTUM**

*The Only Reliable*

**COMPRESSED YEAST**

Sold in this market for the past Fifteen Years.

Far Superior to any other.

Correspondence or Sample Order Solicited.

Endorsed Wherever Used.

**JOHN SMYTH, Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

Telephone 566.

106 Kent St.



See that this Label appears on every package, as it is a guarantee of the genuine article.



**OYSTERS!**

THE P. & B. BRAND WILL PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS—INCREASE YOUR TRADE—AND MAKE YOU MONEY—THREE FEATURES THAT COMMEND THEM TO YOUR NOTICE. SOLD BY ALL GRAND RAPIDS JOBBERS—PACKED BY

**THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.**

## AMONG THE TRADE.

## AROUND THE STATE.

Bethel—Geo. Lobdell succeeds W. H. Chase in general trade.

Wasepi—A. H. Honeywell succeeds C. D. Waldo in general trade.

Algonac—D. W. Dana succeeds G. D. Dana in the drug business.

Frankfort—John Lockhart succeeds Jas. Gallagher in general trade.

Hillsdale—G. W. Meyers has purchased the grocery stock of F. J. Bates.

Eagle—Geo. Dayton succeeds E. C. Snyder in the hardware business.

Ishpeming—Dan. J. Sullivan succeeds Lage & Moll in the drug business.

Marquette—Geo. Stonebraker succeeds Wm. Dorais in the meat business.

Hillsdale—Ferris & Singer succeed L. A. Smith in the furniture business.

Eagle—Hunton & McCrumb have opened a grocery and hardware store.

Petoskey—John Foley has retired from the grocery firm of S. A. Wilson & Co.

Charlotte—M. Daron succeeds Daron & Smith in the boot and shoe business.

Kingston—H. S. Mitchell has purchased the grocery stock of J. O. Patten.

Ovid—Fred Burt succeeds W. N. Hart in the grocery and restaurant business.

Gladwin—H. E. Blodgett succeeds Seely & Blodgett in the hardware business.

Saginaw—C. E. Ludovici succeeds Dambacher & Ludovici in the grocery business.

Mayville—Lawrence & Dawson succeed N. R. Schermerhorn in the boot and shoe business.

Belding—E. E. Van Fleet has removed his jewelry stock from White Cloud to this place.

Sebewaing—Herman & Co. are succeeded by Herman & Howell in the clothing business.

Bad Axe—The drug firm of Donaldson & Pettit has dissolved, Donaldson & Kewley succeeding.

Constantine—Henry E. Lintz is succeeded by A. E. Caldwell & Co. in the grocery business.

Tecumseh—W. B. Darling succeeds H. L. Jones in the confectionery, and restaurant business.

West Bay City—Frank M. Van Liew succeeds Gregory & Van Liew in the crockery business.

Charlotte—Spaulding & Brackett succeed Spaulding & Thomas in the boot and shoe business.

Saginaw—Fred G. Newell succeeds Newell & Robinson in the book, stationery and wall paper business.

Marquette—Dorie Fountain has purchased the confectionery and fruit business of William H. Marshall.

West Bay City—Frank M. Van Liew succeeds Gregory & Van Liew in the crockery and wall paper business.

Lansing—Rouser & Conklin are putting plate glass windows and introducing other betterments in their drug store.

Alpena—The grocery firm of MacLellan, MacDonald & Carr has dissolved, Wm. Carr & Co. continuing the business.

Dowagiac—Mrs. E. E. (G. S.) Howard is succeeded by J. H. Shroyer in the grocery, bakery and restaurant business.

Traverse City—L. E. Swan has removed his grocery stock from White Cloud to this place, where he has re-engaged in business.

Kent City—W. G. Hastings is shipping his hardware stock to Mable, a new town in Grand Traverse county, where

he will continue the business and operate a sawmill in connection therewith.

Sears—A. Pierce, of the grocery firm of A. Pierce & Co., recently removed to Minnesota, leaving the stock in the hands of his partner, W. D. Clapp. The latter recently abandoned the business, when Partridge & Co., of Flint, took possession of the stock on a chattel mortgage.

Big Rapids—F. Fairman has leased to E. C. Newcombe the two stores now occupied by himself for drugs and dry goods respectively. As soon as possible after the holidays, the Newcombes will move their bazar stock into the now dry goods store, and then Mr. Fairman will remove his drug stock into the store vacated by the Newcombes. The other store will be occupied by the Newcombes with a line of millinery and fancy goods.

Hillsdale—Louis Beckhardt stepped into his grocery store a few nights ago and, as he went behind the counter to get some tobacco, he saw a form crouching close to the floor. The athletic tradesman was upon the burglar in a jiffy and quickly escorted him to jail. The thief proved to be Horace Nufer, of Osseo, recently released from the Reform School at Lansing. He was after tobacco and cigars, gaining an entrance by removing a pane of glass from the rear window. He had an accomplice on the outside who ran away when his partner was nabbed.

## MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Newberry—M. Glass, Jr. succeeds Glass Bros. in the cigar manufacturing business.

Altona—Eli Lyons has retired from the sawmill firm of Hafey & Lyons. The business will be continued by George Hafey.

Bay City—The work of tearing down the sawmill and salt works of Nelson Holland and the removal of them from Saginaw to East Tawas is in progress.

Cheboygan—W. & A. McArthur have purchased 130,000,000 feet of Canada timber in one block, and have made other investments, the consideration amounting to \$273,000.

Vassar—C. F. Phillips has sold his sawmill and timber lands at Crystal City. He has a shingle mill and planing mill at Vassar ready for operation, and will also put in sawmill machinery.

Ithaca—The Clarence Lumber Co., to manufacture lumber, shingles, etc., has been organized by Nathan Church, C. N. Church, Helen Church, Alma; Fred Church, Ithaca. Capital stock, \$30,000.

Saginaw—The Michigan Salt Co. has advanced the price of salt ten cents a barrel, fine salt being quoted at sixty-five cents. The company has 300,000 barrels less on hand at this date than one year ago.

Killmaster—A. Backus, of Detroit, has put up a small hardwood mill here and started a camp of thirty men to cut logs for it. The mill can cut 20,000 feet a day and has timber enough for a five years' run.

Manistee—Babcock's shingle mill shut down last week, after a very successful season's run, and this winter extensive repairs will be made. This concern has almost a corner on the cedar tributary to the Manistee.

Detroit—Geo. L. Sampson has retired from the firm of Stanton, Morey & Co., manufacturers of men's furnishing goods. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the style of Stanton & Morey.

Owasco—The Estey Manufacturing Co. has purchased of Whitney & Remick, of Detroit, the timber on 22 forty-acre tracts in Clare county, principally hardwood. The company will cut the timber and ship it to this place by rail.

Coleman—This place is developing rapidly as a manufacturing town. The old Cooper mill has been fitted up and will manufacture shingles, basswood heading and oak staves. Mason & Willis will manufacture shingles, George Cooper, staves, and Force & Dickinson, heading.

Grand Ledge—The Grand Ledge Brick & Tile Co., which has lately put in machinery for the manufacture of sewer pipe, made its first run of sewer pipe on Dec. 9, the experiment being entirely satisfactory. The stockholders are naturally very jubilant over the profits they are likely to make in connection with the new departure.

Manistee—The Manistee & Grand Rapids Railroad has completed its extension to the mill of the State Lumber Co. and is delivering logs into the boom at that point. By means of this extension they get a great deal more dumping ground than they had last winter, and will be able to hold more logs and will not be forced to start up early to take care of their stock.

Manistee—The Manistee & Northeastern Railroad is now completing an extension to the mouth of the River, and will soon have a force of men at work building docks, so as to complete improvements at that point. They now have their track laid all the way round, and have made arrangements with the government to use part of the docks for the present, if it is needed.

Manistee—There seems to be a well-founded belief that R. G. Peters will soon have his affairs in his own hands again. Not that he will have all his indebtedness wiped out at the end of this season, but it is thought that he will have made such a good showing for the past two years, that he will be able to get backers who will advance the necessary money to clean up the remaining indebtedness, and give him control again.

Sidnaw—G. A. Bergland's sawmill has been closed to prepare it for the winter run, which begins December 15. This mill cuts timbers up to sixty feet in length. He is building another band mill with shingle and planing mills in connection, and expects to manufacture 25,000,000 feet of lumber annually for the next few years. In addition to Mr. Bergland's operations here, he manufactures 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet annually at Cadillac.

## Meeting of Post E.

An adjourned meeting of Post E, Michigan Knights of the Grip, was held in the parlors of the Morton House, Saturday evening. Vice-President Hanna presided.

The Committee on Transportation reported that the best possible rate obtainable to Detroit to the annual convention of the Michigan K. of G., Dec. 27 and 28, was \$4.50 for the round trip. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged and a vote of thanks tendered the members for the efforts made to secure a lower rate.

It was unanimously decided to present the name of Jose A. Gonzales for the presidency of the parent organization at the Detroit convention.

W. F. Blake, J. B. McInnes, J. A. Gonzales, C. L. Lawton, J. B. Tanner, J. L. Strelitsky and W. H. Jennings were appointed a special committee to dispose of tickets to the Detroit convention, the rate not to exceed \$4.50.

The meeting then adjourned for one week.  
L. A. Caro, Sec'y.

The Commercial Credit Co. employs only competent and experienced collectors and can always be found at 65 Monroe St., when you want a report or settlement. tf

## FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

Advertisements will be inserted under this head for two cents a word the first insertion and one cent a word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents. Advance payment.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—I OFFER MY STOCK OF GROCERIES, drugs, hardware, etc., together with my beautiful store building—the finest finished in Northern Michigan—and in a good location, at a remarkably low figure, or will trade for desirable farm or city property. Address A. Mulholland, Jr., Ashton, Mich. 623

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE TWO WELL-ESTABLISHED clothing and men's furnishing goods businesses—one in Northern Michigan, the owner of which can influence a large steady trade and is a gentleman of the highest reputation; a rare chance for some one of enterprise. The other is in Southern Michigan thirty-five years established, the owner retiring from the business. In both cases the gentlemen own the lots, and rents will be cheap and every encouragement given. Address in first instance, William Connor, box 346, Marshall, Mich. 619

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—LOCATED ON a good street and doing a nice business. Good chance for a man with small capital. Address "Buchan," care the Michigan Tradesman, Grand Rapids. 618

FOR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF DRUGS and groceries, involving about \$3,000, in good town of 1,400 inhabitants. Good reasons for selling. Address No. 630, care Michigan Tradesman. 620

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to retire from the drug business and devote his entire time to the manufacturing of his family remedies. I have a complete and clean stock of drugs and everything belonging to first-class drug store, good location, a paying business, will give easy terms or a big discount for cash. Apply at my store, 142 Ellsworth avenue. Geo. G. Steketee, druggist. 615

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE \$1,000 CAPITAL stock in company paying 10 per cent. dividend and acre property and lots in Grand Rapids for a well assorted hardware stock inventorying \$3,000 or less. Pennock & Good, 719 Wealthy avenue, Grand Rapids. 621

FOR SALE—A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF hardware in a booming city of 5,000, in the center of the finest farming country in the State. Stock will invoice about \$9,000. Can reduce on short notice. Reason for selling, other business. Address No. 601, care Michigan Tradesman. 604

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY REGISTERED pharmacist, five years' experience. Would prefer a good opening for veterinary work in connection. Address 628, care Michigan Tradesman. 628

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION by a registered pharmacist of nearly twenty years' experience. Best of references furnished. Address Box 26, Clarksville, Mich. 624

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN GROCERY store by experienced young man. Good reference. Address Box 76, South Borden, Mich. 629

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENT WANTED—TO SELL ARTICLE used in every office having a letter press. Office furniture agents will find a soft snap. Big commission. Address A. Anderson, Box 2373, Moline, Ill. 625

DO YOU USE COUPON BOOKS? IF SO, DO you buy of the largest manufacturers in the United States? If you do, you are customers of the Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids.

FOR SALE—GOOD DIVIDEND—PAYING stocks in banking, manufacturing and mercantile companies. E. A. Stowe, 100 Louis St., Grand Rapids. 354

FOR SALE—BEST RESIDENCE LOT IN Grand Rapids, 70x175 feet, beautifully shaded with native oaks, situated in good residence locality, only 200 feet from electric street car line. Will sell for \$2,500 cash, or part cash, payments to suit. E. A. Stowe, 100 Louis St. 354

WANTED—PRACTICAL PRINTER WHO IS familiar with job work and capable of editing a country weekly, to start a newspaper in a live town. No competition. Applicant must have at least \$500 cash or its equivalent. If you mean business, address No. 605, care Michigan Tradesman. 605

WANTED—TO BUY STOCK GROCERIES or general merchandise. Box 1,015, Des Moines, Iowa. 626

WINDOW DRESSING  
DECORATING.

## XMAS

Everybody can dress his show windows and decorate his store for the Holidays with the aid of my Xmas Pamphlet, mailed on receipt of 75 cents.

HARRY HARMAN,  
Window Dresser, Decorator and Window Supplies,  
Room 1204 The Temple, Chicago, Ill.



## GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Ed. Wykes has purchased the Vanderhayden meat market at the corner of East street and Fifth avenue.

The Grand Rapids Vapor Stove Co. expects to make its first shipments of gasoline stoves in about two weeks.

Chas. E. Williams attended the chattel mortgage sale of the M. B. Pinchcomb grocery stock, at Big Rapids last week, securing the stock and fixtures by reason of being the highest bidder.

O. W. Pettit has purchased the Regan drug stock, on South Division street, and removed it to 250 Plainfield avenue, where the business will be conducted under the management of E. R. A. Hunt, of Lowell.

A. H. Wiggins, formerly junior member of the firm of J. F. Barrows & Co., druggists at Lawrence, has embarked in the drug business on his own account at that place. The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. furnished the stock.

K. Dykema & Bro. have purchased the feed and wood business of E. W. Heth & Co., at the corner of South Division street and the D., L. & N. Railroad and leased the feed mill operated in connection therewith. They will continue the business, operating it as a branch of the Ferry street establishment.

## The Importance of "Middle Names"

It was the doctrine of the ancient law that a man had but one name beyond his surname, and that the use of a second christian name was of no effect in his legal dealings. The rapid growth of population and the increase of commercial intercourse, which modern civilization has brought about, rapidly created the necessity for the modification, if not the complete abrogation of this rule. It may be important to business men to know that the courts recognize the "middle" name or initial, and that this letter in the name is of as much importance as any other. This was exemplified in a recent case in which a writ was served upon a bank endeavoring to control the funds of one William J. Motley. In the writ, however, the name of William G. Motley was used, and though the bank held funds of but one man of the name of Motley, and at least some of its officers knew personally that it was the funds of William J. against which the writ was intended to be directed, yet it was insufficient to hold those funds. It is important that business men should remember that this old theory of the law has given place to a more practical policy and that additional christian names are of equal legal importance with the first.

## Changes in Telegraphic Rates.

Several changes in the rates for telegraphic messages made by the Western Union Co., which went into effect Oct. 1, have escaped much notice except among those who have considerable telegraphing to do, and to whom the slightest reduction in rates means great saving of expense. The most important change which has been made is in the manner of charging for numbers. Formerly, in a number, every figure was counted as one word, but under the new system figures, letters, commas, points and bars of division, or any combination thereof (as in cipher messages), are counted three figures, letters or signs to the word, and any group thereof of less than three figures, letters or signs is also counted as one word. To prevent liability to error, numbers and amounts should be written in words, and this makes no difference in the charges.

Other changes which have been made are in reference to the body of a message where dictionary words, initial letters, surnames of persons, names of cities, towns, villages, States or Territories or names of the Canadian provinces are counted and charged for as only one word, while in the names of counties and countries all the words are counted. Thus the names of cities and towns, as New York, St. Louis, Fort Wayne, count only as one word each, while Presque Isle county is charged for as three words.

## The Hardware Market.

General Trade—Business in the hardware line still keeps up, but, if we should have a good run of sleighing in Western Michigan, it would prove a wonderful impetus to trade.

We have but little change to note in prices, as the first of January is near at hand and manufacturers and jobbers are getting ready for inventory.

Wire Nails—In good demand but stationery as to price.

Bar Iron—The demand keeps up, and the mills have not, as yet, caught up on orders. \$1.80 to \$1.90 rates are being obtained.

Glass—Very firm in price and very hard to get. All factories have all they can do, in addition to which they report difficulty in getting their supply of natural gas, which greatly reduces their output. 80 per cent. to 80 and 5 is being obtained without any trouble.

## Pickle Stocks Low.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—We make our annual estimate of stock of salt pickles in the West a few weeks earlier than usual, as there will be but slight changes in the few remaining weeks of the year 1892. According to our figures, the comparative stocks on hand for the past nine years are as follows, estimated in barrels:

March 1, 1885	102 000
" " 1886	137 148
" " 1887	75 714
" " 1888	37 150
January 12, 1889	157 000
" " 1, 1890	63 000
" " 1891	69 450
" " 1892	293 000
December 9, 1892	59 369

Last season at this time, jobbers had liberal stocks whilst this year they have only purchased for immediate wants. Packers anticipate an active demand after January 1. F. A. WADNER Co.

## Meeting of the M. B. M. A.

A gentleman who has taken a leading part in the Michigan Business Men's Association since its inception suggests that the next meeting be held at Grand Rapids on Feb. 8 or 15, 1893. In common with many other members of the organization, he believes the meeting should be called in time to have its effect on the coming session of the Legislature, as many matters are likely to come up at that time which will require prompt and decisive action. THE TRADESMAN would be pleased to hear from other association men on this subject, with a view to ascertaining exactly what the sentiment of the business men is on this subject.

## Purely Personal.

W. J. Clarke, the Harbor Springs grocer and clothier, is in town for a few days.

Amos S. Musselman was called to Gettysburg, Penn., Saturday morning by the death of a brother, whose funeral occurred on Monday. He is expected home again the latter part of the week.

Two pill pounders are rejoicing over the advent of nine pound daughters—J. Howard Green, proprietor of the Health Home Pharmacy at Battle Creek and Harry Hunter, junior partner in the firm of Hunter & Son, the Lowell druggists.

## In Chicago.

The buildings are the tallest  
In Chicago;  
The ladies' feet are smallest  
In Chicago  
The wits are always keenest,  
The pavements are the cleanest,  
The boulevards are the greenest  
In Chicago.

The newspapers are the brightest  
In Chicago;  
Policemen are politest  
In Chicago.  
Annoyances are fewest,  
And the jokes are always newest,  
While the skies are ever bluest  
In Chicago.

The ladies are the fairest  
In Chicago.  
And the homely girls are rarest  
In Chicago.  
The husbands are the neatest,  
While their wives are always sweetest,  
And the errand boys are fleetest  
In Chicago.

The aldermen are greatest  
In Chicago;  
Their doings are the straightest  
In Chicago.  
The winters are the mildest,  
And the summers reconcildest,  
And—

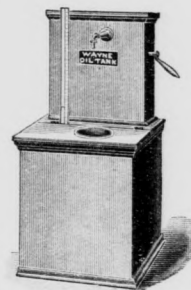
The liars lie the wildest  
In Chicago.

## From Out of Town.

Calls have been received at THE TRADESMAN office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade.

F. W. Pollock, Sand Lake.  
Carlson Bros., Gilbert.  
Major & Lyons, Petoskey.  
R. J. Side, Kent City.  
J. Heeringa, East Saugatuck.  
W. J. Clarke, Harbor Springs.

Tucker, Coade & Parker have received two carloads of choice Florida oranges for the holiday trade. See them before placing your order.



First Floor Tank and Pump.

## We Lead, Let Others Follow.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Oct. 5, 1892.

Wayne Oil Tank Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gents—The tank we bought from you has now been in our use two months. We are more than pleased with it. It works easily, accurately and rapidly. Would not do without it for twice its cost. We take pleasure in recommending it as the cleanest and best machine for handling oil we ever saw. You may refer as many as you like to us, we have only words of praise for it.  
G. T. & W. C. MANDIGO.

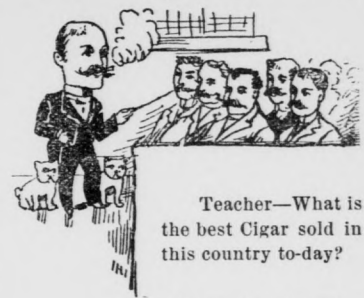
BRITTON, Mich., June 15, '92.

Wayne Oil Tank Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
GENTLEMEN—I think your tanks are bound to be a seller, for in the thirteen years I have been selling oil I never have seen their equal. Yours truly,  
W. C. BABCOCK.

## PRICE LIST.

First floor Tanks and Pumps.	Cellar Tanks and Pumps.
1 bbl..... \$13 00	1 bbl..... \$14 00
2 bbl..... 15 00	2 bbl..... 17 00
3 bbl..... 18 00	3 bbl..... 21 00
4 bbl..... 22 00	4 bbl..... 25 00
5 bbl..... 27 00	5 bbl..... 30 00
	Pump without tank.... 9 00

Compare our prices. Order now and save agents' commission.



Teacher—What is the best Cigar sold in this country to-day?

Class (in chorus)—

**Ben Hur!**

10c or 3 for 25c.

Made on Honor!

Sold on Merit!

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER.

**GEO. MOEBS & CO.,**

Manufacturers,

DETROIT. CHICAGO.

## The Wayne Self-Measuring Oil Tank.

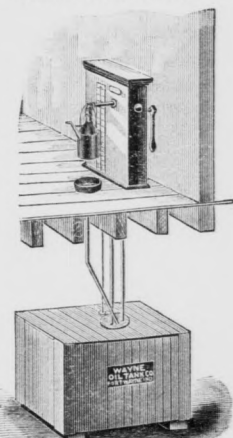
Measuring One Qt. and Half Gallon at a Single Stroke.

Manufactured by the

**WAYNE OIL TANK CO.,**

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cellar Tank and Pump.



## FLORIDA ORANGES.

We have made arrangements to receive regular shipments direct from the groves and shall be in a position to make close prices. We have the exclusive agency of the favorite "Sampson" brand and will handle the "Bell" brand largely, which will be packed in extra large boxes and every orange will be wrapped in printed tissue.

**PUTNAM CANDY CO.**

## CAUSES OF HARD TIMES.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

If I were asked to name one of the gloomiest conditions of human experience, I would suggest a foggy day in London. There is as much light in the world for the use of the millions inhabiting that great city, as on other days; but the rays thrown off from the sun are intercepted by the opaqueness of a mist that is more terrible than Egyptian darkness, in that it cannot be overcome by artificial light of any kind. Men may move about in it, and perform all the functions of life as usual, but only as blind men, groping their way—all senses under control except vision—that failing, nothing is left but confusion, helplessness and a long record of accidents. Above this intense atmospheric funeral canopy nature smiles in gladness. Below all is gloom, demoralization of business and hard times for everybody until the sunlight again breaks through the intervening obstacle.

In this country we have no fogs which can compare with those of the English metropolis. But we have some mental fogs which are fully as undesirable; and they often seriously impair business activities. Some of our fogs have their origin in the scheming brains of certain men who are politicians for revenue only and are used to bewilder the minds of many who would otherwise see clearly the relative value of policies offered for their approval. By exciting the imagination of the voter through appeals to his fears of evil, and then by repeated assertion convincing him that such evil is both real and imminent, the victim becomes, in a measure, hypnotized, and can see nothing but a pall of gloom settling upon and depressing business everywhere. This is one feature of modern hard times which is most prevalent; and it originates altogether in the imagination.

But it does not end there. The laws of mind are as inexorable as those of matter. A false alarm may do as much and, perhaps, more mischief than a true one. Like a little fire kindled in forest leaves or dry prairie grass, it is almost sure to spread far beyond the limit first intended. A breath of suspicion, when once fairly started, may cause the soundest commercial house to totter and fall, burying many lesser firms in its ruins. So the cry of calamity first set up to excite the prejudices of the unthinking and selfish for ulterior purposes often overleaps the bound fixed by the promoters and brings about hard times just as surely as fear of the cholera produces conditions favorable to the spread of that dreaded disease.

As a matter of fact, for the last twenty-five years we have passed through no period which could justly be considered as hard times in general. Each section of the union, in turn, may have had accidents by fire or flood, bad harvests, visitations of disease, earthquakes or cyclones; but these evils have been local and partial, and, whenever causing unusual suffering, willing hands from more fortunate communities have given of their abundance to relieve distress.

In spite of all such calamities, we have, as a people, been generally improving in material conditions, each census recording a constant increase not only in aggregate wealth but in the average income of those depending on labor for subsistence. Besides this, both public and

## Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.	
Adriatic	7
Argyle	6
Atlanta A.A.	6
Atlantic A.	5 1/2
" H.	5 1/2
" P.	5 1/2
" D.	5 1/2
" LL.	5 1/2
Amory	6 1/2
Archery Bunting	4
Beaver Dam A.A.	5 1/2
Blackstone O.	5 1/2
Black Crow	6
Black Rock	6
Boot, A.L.	7
Capital A.	5 1/2
Cavanat V.	5 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2
Clifton C.R.	5 1/2
Comet.	6 1/2
Dwight Star	6 1/2
Clifton C.C.	6 1/2
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
A.B.C.	8 1/2
Amazon	8 1/2
Amsburg	7
Art Cambric	10
Blackstone A.A.	7
Beats All	4 1/2
Boston	12
Cabot	7 1/2
Charter Oak	5 1/2
Conway W.	7 1/2
Cleveland	7
Dwight Anchor	8 1/2
Edwards	6
Empire	7
Farwell	7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom	7 1/2
Fitchville	7 1/2
First Prize	7
Fruit of the Loom	7 1/2
Fairmount	4 1/2
Full Value	6 1/2
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Cabot	7
Farwell	8
CANTON FLANNEL.	
Housewife A.	4 1/2
" B.	5
" C.	5 1/2
" D.	6
" E.	6 1/2
" F.	6 1/2
" G.	7
" H.	7 1/2
" I.	7 1/2
" J.	8 1/2
" K.	9 1/2
" M.	10
" N.	10 1/2
" O.	11 1/2
" P.	14
CARPET WARP.	
Peerless, white.	17 1/2
colored.	19 1/2
Integrity.	18 1/2
DRESS GOODS.	
Hamilton	8
" "	9
" "	10 1/2
G.G. Cashmere	20
Nameless	16
" "	18
CORSETS.	
Coraline	8 1/2
Schilling's	9
Davis Waists	9
Grand Rapids	4 1/2
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory	6 1/2
Androskoggin	7 1/2
Biddeford	6
Brunswick	5 1/2
PRINTS.	
Allen turkey reds.	6
" robes.	6
" pink & purple	6
" buffs	6
" pink checks.	6
" staples	6
" shirtings	4 1/2
American fancy	5 1/2
American indigo	5 1/2
American shirtings	4 1/2
Argentine Grays	5 1/2
Anchor Shirtings	5 1/2
Arnold	6 1/2
Arnold Merino	6 1/2
" long cloth B.	10 1/2
" C.	8 1/2
" century cloth	7
" gold seal.	10 1/2
" green seal TR	10 1/2
" yellow seal.	10 1/2
" serge	11 1/2
" Turkey red.	10 1/2
Ballou solid black.	5
" colors.	5 1/2
Bengal blue, green,	5 1/2
red and orange.	5 1/2
Berlin solids	5 1/2
" oil blue.	5 1/2
" green seal.	5 1/2
" Foulards	5 1/2
" red 1/2	7
" 1/2	9 1/2
" 4 1/2	10
" 3-4XXXX	12
Cocheco fancy	6
" madders.	6
" XX twills.	6 1/2
" solids.	5 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag A.C.A.	12 1/2
Hamilton N.	12 1/2
" D.	8 1/2
" Awning.	11
Farmer	8
First Prize	11 1/2
Lenox Mills	11 1/2
COTTON DRILL.	
Atlanta, D.	6 1/2
Boot	6 1/2
Clifton, K.	6 1/2

DEMINS.	
Amoskeag	12 1/2
" 9 oz.	13 1/2
Andover	11 1/2
Beaver Creek A.A.	10
" BB.	9
" CC.	10
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7
" blue	8 1/2
" d & twist	10 1/2
Columbian XXX br.	10
" XXX bl.	19
GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag	7 1/2
" Persian dress	8 1/2
" Canton	8 1/2
" AFC	10 1/2
" Teazle	10 1/2
" Angola	10 1/2
" Persian	8 1/2
Arlington staple	6 1/2
Araspha fancy	6 1/2
Bates Warwick dress	8 1/2
" staples	6 1/2
Centennial	10 1/2
Criterion	10 1/2
Cumberland staple	5 1/2
Cumberland	5
Essex	4 1/2
Elfin	7 1/2
Exposition	8 1/2
Glenarie	6 1/2
Glenarven	6 1/2
Glenwood	7 1/2
Hampton	6 1/2
Johnson Chalon cl.	9 1/2
" Indigo blue	9 1/2
" zephyrs	16
GRAIN BAGS.	
Amoskeag	16 1/2
Stark	19 1/2
American	16
THREADS.	
Clark's Mile End.	45
Coats' J. & P.	45
Holyoke	22 1/2
KNITTING COTTON.	
No. 6	33
" 8	34
" 10	35
" 12	36
No. 14	37
" 16	38
" 18	39
" 20	40
CAMBRICS.	
Slater	4 1/2
White Star	4 1/2
Kid Glove	4 1/2
Newmarket	4 1/2
RED FLANNEL.	
Fireman	32 1/2
Creedmore	27 1/2
Talbot XXX	30
Nameless	27 1/2
MIXED FLANNEL.	
Red & Blue, plaid.	40
Union R.	22 1/2
Windsor	18 1/2
6 oz Western	20
Union B.	22 1/2
DOMEST FLANNEL.	
Nameless	8 @ 9 1/2
" 8 @ 10 1/2	12 1/2
CANVASES AND PADDING.	
Slater	9 1/2
9 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	11 1/2
11 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	13 1/2
DUCKS.	
Severin, 8 oz.	10 1/2
Mayland, 8 oz.	10 1/2
Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz.	9 1/2
Greenwood, 8 oz.	11 1/2
Boston, 8 oz.	10 1/2
WADDINGS.	
White, doz.	25
Colored, doz.	30
SILKES.	
Slater, Iron Cross	8
" Red Cross	9
" Best AA	12 1/2
L.	7 1/2
G.	8 1/2
SEWING SILK.	
Corticeil, doz.	75
twist, doz.	37 1/2
50 yd. doz.	37 1/2
HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.	
No 1 Bk & White.	10
" 2	12
" 3	12
No 2-20, M.C.	50
" 3-18, S.C.	45
COTTON TAPE.	
No 2 White & Bk.	12
" 4	15
" 6	18
SAFETY PINS.	
No 2	28
No 3	36
NEEDLES—PER M.	
A. James	1 40
Green's	1 40
Marshall's	1 00
TABLE OIL CLOTH.	
5-4	25
" 2 10	3 10
COTTON TWINES.	
Cotton Saff Twine	28
Crown	12
Domestic	18 1/2
Anchor	16
Bristol	13
Cherry Valley	15
I X L.	18 1/2
PLAID OSNABURGS.	
Alabama	6 1/2
Alamance	6 1/2
Augusta	7 1/2
Ar sapha	6
Georgia	6 1/2
Granite	5 1/2
Haw River	5
Haw J.	5
Mount Pleasant	6 1/2
Onelda	5
Prymont	5 1/2
Randelman	5
Riverside	5 1/2
Sibley A.	6 1/2
Toledo	5

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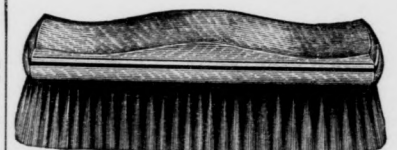
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private eleemosynary enterprises have kept pace with the increase of population and thus provided help for the poorest and most improvident classes, so that, in using the term "hard times," it is only intended as a figure of speech, except as it may be applied in a limited way to individuals and localities.

And yet, go where you will, in this land of golden opportunities, there can be heard always and everywhere the dismal croak of the croaker croaking his croak. It is audible every month of the year, no matter whether the complainant be loaded with pecuniary obligations, or is free from them and possesses a large balance to his credit in the bank. It is the grim humor of the American people seeking an outlet for inward impatience, and is no more relevant to existing conditions than the harsh croak of the amphibious harbinger of spring. Because we, as Americans, only live to achieve, we have no time or inclination to enjoy what has been gained. In hope of the better future, the past seems tame, and the present contemptible; and we take no comfort in all our labors under the sun. We never have good times to-day. They are just ahead, and, until we overtake to-morrow, we spend our time belittling or complaining of the present. Mark Tapley was not a typical American. It is doubtful if he lives in any of his descendants in this country, especially among those who till the soil.

One would think that those who live more immediately upon the bounty of Providence and are for that reason nearer the heart of the Infinite Father would naturally of all men be best satisfied with the present. But observation tells me that it is not so. The mercantile class, whose dependence on Providence is, as it were, by second hand, are, as a rule, more cheerfully resigned to the hard vicissitudes of life than the former; although statistics show that fifty merchants fail in business ventures to one of the agricultural class. Those who have the best right to plead hard times waive their opportunities to say the least. The pessimism of to-day finds more frequent and bitter expression among those whose material prospects for the future are brightest.

The man who to-day croaks of hard times is in most instances one whose recollection does not antedate the late civil war. His memories extend only over the period of falling prices following an inflation of values never before known. The older citizen, who once lived in a log house with puncheon floor and scant furnishing—who seasoned his daily meals with the sauce of self-denial—who allowed imagination to be his sole provider in mental and material luxuries—he is the one who never owns up to hard times, because his desires were never allowed to anticipate his needs, and, therefore, he wonders at the complaints and unrest of this generation. Hard times, no doubt, come to individuals everywhere, even in this land of plenty, from causes which no ordinary foresight can prevent. But they mostly spring from improvident habits, and are confined to no one class. It is because men allow the luxuries of yesterday to become the necessities of to-day, which grow in time so exorbitant in their demands that whoever consents makes himself a slave to caprice and lives thereafter alternately cringing to those who are more prosperous or railing against

his own fate. Those whose labor is their sole capital need only compare the present with the past to find reasons for solid content. But instead of doing so they seem to make every upward advance in condition a fresh cause of complaint against the times. The men whose wages are the highest, on account of being most skillful, are the first to demand an increase of wages or shorter hours under threat of a general strike. The true grievance is not that they are falling behind in the race for material good, but that some are far ahead of themselves. They forget that in a land like ours, the equities of civilization are sure in the end to bring about an equilibrium of prosperous conditions; but that result cannot be hastened by hostile and destructive conflicts, especially when in the court of public opinion there is adjudged no sufficient cause. At the best, they leave labor where it began—no vital question settled, and, in most cases, nothing to show but serious loss to both labor and capital. If class rails against class, seeking to equalize conditions by legislation, the good time coming will recede as does the mirage of the desert in the eye of the hopeful yet ever deceived traveler.

Our happiness as a people does not lie so much in catching up with those who are, or seem to be, ahead in the race as in making the most of the present. The inventions of this age have cheapened the means of living for the poor as well as for the rich. But if a man's wants increase in a greater ratio than the cheapening process, the road to prosperity will be a hard one to travel. Many are economical in trying to get the most for the least money; but seldom think the wisest economy consists in buying only what one really needs—choosing the best and paying what it is worth. False economy ends in extravagance and complaint of hard times. If we are careful to avoid improvidence the future will present a cheerful aspect, hard times will vanish as do in time the fogs of London, and each one can say for himself in the words of the old song,

"This world is not so bad a world  
As some would choose to make it;  
But whether good or whether bad,  
Depends on how you take it."

S. P. WHITMARSH.

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Fourteen warm rooms, all newly furnished.  
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age of traveling men especially solicited.

## Hardware Price Current.

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AUGERS AND BITS.		dis.
Snell's	60	
Cook's	40	
Jennings', genuine	25	
Jennings', imitation	50&10	
AXES.		
First Quality, S. B. Bronze	\$ 7 60	
" " " " " "	12 00	
" " " " " "	8 00	
" " " " " "	13 50	
BARROWS.		dis.
Railroad	\$ 14 00	
Garden	net 30 00	
BOLTS.		dis.
Stove	50&10	
Carriage new list	75&10	
Plow	40&10	
Sleigh shoe	70	
BUCKETS.		
Well, plain	\$ 3 50	
Well, swivel	4 00	
BUTTS, CAST.		dis.
Cast Loose Pin, figured	70&	
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint	66&0	

Wrought Loose Pin	60&10
Wrought Table	60&10
Wrought Inside Blind	60&10
Wrought Brass	75
Blind, Clark's	70&10
Blind, Parker's	70&10
Blind, Shepard's	70
BLOCKS.	
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892	50
CRADLES.	
Grain	dis. 50&02
CROW BARS.	
Cast Steel	per lb 5
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10	per m 65
Hick's C. F.	" 60
G. D.	" 35
Musket	" 60
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire	56
Central Fire	dis. 25
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer	70&10
Socket Framing	70&10
Socket Corner	70&10
Socket Slicks	70&10
Butchers' Tanged Firmer	40
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's	40
Hotchkiss	25
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross	120 12 1/2 dis. 10
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	per pound 38
" " " "	32
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60	32
Cold Rolled, 14x48	23
Bottoms	25
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stocks	50
Taper and straight Shank	50
Morse's Taper Shank	50
DRIFFING PANS.	
Small sizes, ser pound	07
Large sizes, per pound	6 1/4
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.	dos. net 75
Corrugated	dis. 40
Adjustable	dis. 40&10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$26	dis. 30
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	25
FILES—New List.	
Disston's	60&10
New American	60&10
Nicholson's	60&10
Heller's	50
Heller's Horse Rasps	50
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27	28
List 12 13 14 15 16 17	
Discount, 60	
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis. 50
KNOBS—New List.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, trimmings	55
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain	70
LOCKS—DOOR.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list	55
Malloy, Wheeler & Co.'s	55
Branford's	55
Norwalk's	55
MATTOKES.	
Adze Eye	\$16.00, dis. 60
Hunt Eye	\$15.00, dis. 60
Hunt's	\$18.50, dis. 20&10.
MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	50
MILLS.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s	40
" " P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables	40
" " Landers, Ferry & Co.'s	40
" " Enterprise	30
MOLASSES GATES.	
Stebbin's Pattern	60&10
Stebbin's Genuine	60&10
Enterprise, self-measuring	25
NAILS.	
Steel nails, base	1 85
Wire nails, base	1 80&10
Advance over base:	
60	Base 10
40	Base 05
30	Base 10
20	Base 15
16	Base 15
12	Base 15
10	Base 20
8	Base 25
7 & 6	Base 40
3	Base 1 00
2	Base 1 50
1	Base 1 60
Case 10	Base 1 50
Case 6	Base 60
" " 8	Base 75
" " 6	Base 90
Finish 10	Base 85
" " 8	Base 90
" " 6	Base 1 10
Clinch 10	Base 85
" " 8	Base 1 10
" " 6	Base 1 15
Barrell	Base 1 75
PLANES.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis. 2 40
Scotch Bench	2 60
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy	2 40
Bench, first quality	2 40
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood	2 10
PAIS.	
Fry, Acme	dis. 60-10
Common, polished	dis. 70
RIVETS.	
Iron and Tinned	40
Copper Rivets and Burs	50-10
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27	10 30
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27	9 30
Broken packs 1/2 c per pound extra.	

HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s	dis. 25
Kip's	dis. 25
Yerkes & Plumb's	dis. 40&10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel	30c list 60
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand	30c 40&10
HINGES.	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3	dis. 60&10
State	per doz. net, 2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 14 and longer	3 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2	net 10
" " " "	net 8 1/2
" " " "	net 7 1/2
" " " "	net 7 1/2
Strap and T	dis. 50
HANGERS.	
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track	50&10
Champion, anti-friction	60&10
Kidder, wood track	40
HOLLOW WARE.	
Pots	60&10
Kettles	60&10
Spiders	60&10
Gray enameled	40&10
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.	
Stamped Tin Ware	new list 70
Japanned Tin Ware	25
Granite Iron Ware	new list 33 1/2&10
WIRE GOODS.	
Bright	70&10&10
Screw Eyes	70&10&10
Hook's	70&10&10
Gate Hooks and Eyes	70&10&10
LEVELS.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis. 70
ROPE.	
Sisal, 1/4 inch and larger	9
Manilla	13
SQUARES.	
Steel and Iron	75
Try and Bevels	60
Mitre	20
SHEET IRON.	
Nos. 10 to 14	Com. Smooth. Com. 8 1/2
Nos. 15 to 17	4 05 3 05
Nos. 18 to 21	4 05 3 05
Nos. 22 to 24	4 05 3 15
Nos. 25 to 26	4 25 3 25
No. 27	4 45 3 35
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra	
SAND PAPER.	
List acct. 19, '86	dis. 50
SASH CORD.	
Silver Lake, White A	list 50
" " " " " "	55
" " " " " "	50
" " " " " "	55
" " " " " "	35
SASH WEIGHTS.	
Solid Eyes	per ton \$25
SAWS.	
" " Hand	dis. 30
" " Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	70
" " Special Steel Dex X Cuts, per foot	50
" " Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	30
" " Champion and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot	30
TRAPS.	
Steel, Game	60&10
Oneda Community, Newhouse's	35
Oneda Community, Hawley & Norton's	70
Mouse, choker	15c per doz
Mouse, delusion	\$1.50 per doz.
WIRE.	
Bright Market	65
Annealed Market	70-10
Coppered Market	60
Tinned Market	62 1/2
Coppered Spring Steel	50
Barbed Fence, galvanized	2 85
" " painted	2 40
HORSE NAILS.	
Au Sable	dis. 40&10
Putnam	dis. 05
Northwestern	dis. 10&10
WRENCHES.	
Baxter's Adjustable, nicked	30
Coe's Genuine	50
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought	75
Coe's Patent, malleable	75&10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bird Cages	dis. 50
Pumps, Cistern	75&10
Screws, New List	70&10
Casters, Bed a d Plate	60&10&10
Dampers, American	40
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods	65&10
METALS.	
PIG TIN.	
Pig Large	260
Pig Bars	28c
ZINC.	
Puty: Sheet, 2 1/2 c per pound.	6 1/2
Per pound	7
SOLDER.	
1/2 2 1/2	16
Extra Wiping	15
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.	
ANTIMONY.	
Cookson	per pound
Hallet's	" 13
TIN—MELYN GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 7 0
14x20 IC, " "	7 0
10x14 IX, " "	9 25
14x20 IX, " "	9 25
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.	
TIN—ALLAWAY GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 6 75
14x20 IC, " "	6 75
10x14 IX, " "	8 25
14x20 IX, " "	9 25
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.	
ROOFING PLATES.	
14x20 IC, " Worcester	6 50
14x20 IX, " " "	8 50
20x28 IC, " " "	13 50
14x20 IC, " Allaway Grade	6 00
14x20 IX, " " "	7 50
20x28 IC, " " "	12 50
20x28 IX, " " "	15 50
BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.	
14x28 IX	\$14 00
14x31 IX	15
14x34 IX, for No. 8 Boilers,	per pound.... 10
14x30 IX, " " " "	9 " "



## Michigan Tradesman

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1892.

## GOULD'S MYSTERY OF FINANCE.

In the death of Jay Gould the world parted with one of the most extraordinary characters financial circles have ever known. From a position of poverty and obscurity this remarkable man rose to the point of being the absolute autocrat of American financial affairs. He amassed a fortune of a hundred millions of dollars, and although his methods earned for him the enmity of many of his associates in the busy world of Wall street, his power was such as to make him universally feared.

Backed by his millions and the control secured over many of the most important corporations of the country, Jay Gould put values up and down at will, wrecking and destroying those who stood in his path, and making the fortunes of his friends. The "Wizard of Wall Street" was certainly a person to be feared, but it must be admitted that his peculiar methods were not such as to make him a popular hero.

The power wielded by this remarkable man in Wall street was so perfectly absolute that his attitude towards every deal engineered in that busy center for many years past was always the most important calculation that the operators had to consider. How Gould stood with respect to the market was always a leading factor in determining prices, and when he took an active personal interest it was but seldom that anyone dared oppose him, some few experiences having convinced everybody that such opposition meant certain destruction.

While it is asserted that Mr. Gould crushed with an iron hand all active opposition, it is not claimed that his operations were purposely planned to destroy weaker trades in securities. So perfect was the control of the market possessed by this master of finance that of recent years his schemes have encountered no opposition, and he has been permitted to develop his vast plans of railroad consolidation without hindrance.

But, while Mr. Gould's speculations made him enemies, it cannot be denied that he deserved the distinction of being the foremost financier of his time. To his manipulations more than to any other cause are due the vast railroad consolida-

tions which have taken place of late years, and that the railroad systems of the country have assumed their present perfection is, in a very large measure, due to his ability. His name, more than that of any other single individual, is identified with the great trunk lines which control the transportation of the country, and, in that peculiar sphere, he rose high above the level of those who, like him, amassed millions in Wall street.

Such a power had this man grown to be in the financial world that it was predicted that his death would precipitate a panic in the stock market. Ever since it became known that his health was impaired there have been periodical rumors of his death spread for the purpose of manipulating the market, and so frequently had this ruse been made use of that it had almost lost its influence; hence, when the event actually occurred, it was at first discredited, and, instead of becoming panicky, the market was but little influenced.

That the anticipated financial disturbance did not follow Mr. Gould's death is more than probably due to the foresight of the great financier in putting his affairs in order, in anticipation of his end, and to the general impression that the disposition of his property had been so wisely made as to permit of no immediate or violent fluctuation in its value.

## POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN EUROPE

It cannot be overlooked by any one interested in international affairs that the political aspect of Europe is far from reassuring. Aside from the ever present danger of a general war, growing out of the ambitious longings of the leading powers for supremacy in European affairs and the state of practical preparation for an outbreak which is maintained, nearly all the powers are confronted with more or less serious internal disorders and complications which hold out anything but an encouraging prospect.

Russia, for instance, which is at the present time the power the most menacing to the peace of Europe, has to contend with serious internal discontent and a condition of public finances which is simply chaotic. It is an open secret that the Czar's advisers favor war as much from a desire to silence the mutterings at home as from a wish to increase Russia's dominions.

In Germany, while the vast military system maintained occasions much discontent, there are fewer alarming symptoms of dangerous domestic trouble than in most of the other continental countries of Europe. Nevertheless, the government is at the present moment in a decidedly precarious situation, owing to the hostility in the Reichstag to the proposed increases in the army. The least danger that could result from a defeat of the government on this question would be a cabinet crisis, which might eventually prepare the way for the return of Bismarck to power.

France is at the present moment in the throes of an acute ministerial crisis, and each day the complications of the situation increase and the difficulties of forming a new ministry multiply. It is hinted in the European dispatches that the crisis may yet bring about the retirement of President Carnot. It is certainly very apparent that no ministry which may be formed can hope for any

extended term of office with the Chamber of Deputies split up into a number of groups, among which there are no elements favorable to a ministerial coalition.

Although since the recent elections in Italy the aspect of affairs in that country has brightened, the financial difficulties still remain, and may be expected to bubble to the surface again at no distant date. Austria is probably worst menaced from without than any of the other countries of Europe, while, internally, the empire is torn with race jealousies.

Although Great Britain is confronted with no such serious menaces as to either internal or external peace as menace the continental powers, there are not wanting even there elements of anxiety and political excitement. There is, for instance, the constant menace of the Indian Empire by Russia and the ever-increasing necessity for welding the widely separated parts of the British Empire into a closer union.

There is prospect also of an exciting political warfare during the sitting of the next session of Parliament. The government majority is small and lacks cohesiveness, while the opposition is formidable, because of perfect discipline and the possession of leaders of more than ordinary talent and resources. There is also a promise of a decisive tilt on the long-vexed Irish problem, coupled with a strong probability of a government defeat and the necessity for another appeal to the electors.

While, therefore, on this side of the Atlantic we are preparing for a long term of freedom from political agitation, our friends across the ocean are menaced with an era of serious unrest, if not of absolute danger.

## AN AMERICAN POLICY.

Great Britain has conquered and colonized more strange peoples and in more parts of the globe than have all the other nations of the earth in the same period. Her sails whiten every sea, her keels plow every bay and river, her flag floats from more masts than do the colors of half the other seafaring peoples put together.

There is scarcely a country on the face of the earth whose hills and valleys, whose plains and mountains, whose deserts and jungles have not been the scene of British warfare, and yet there are no more peaceable people on the planet than these English-speaking islanders. They do not fight because they are quarrelsome; they do not make war for any sentimental love of glory. Their sole object in view is to advance their commercial interests, to push and protect their trade, to make customers and find markets for the products of their workshops. People who refuse to trade with them must fight.

Commerce is the keynote of British statesmanship, and it is persistent devotion to material interests that has made the British nation the richest on our globe.

This is pre-eminently the age of commerce, and the American people, if they are not a trading race, are nothing. If they are to accomplish what seems a most plain decree of destiny, the people of the United States must dominate the commerce of their hemisphere as England has done that of the Old World. And there is no time to lose. It is to be accomplished by the piercing for naviga-

tion of the American isthmus, and by the establishing of reciprocal trade between all the American republics.

Such are the great problems to which our statesmanship must address itself; such is the work that our enterprise, aided by science and money, must undertake with courage and zeal. Entrenched behind the paramount rights and duties of self-protection; fired by the noble ambitions that should, by virtue of their responsibilities as masters and keepers of a hemisphere, inspire a great and powerful people, let the people of this grand union of republics, acting together and for the good of the whole, march forward to accomplish the mighty destiny that calls them.

## PESTILENT AGITATORS.

Evolution is one of the fundamental laws of life. It means unfolding as the opening of the bud into the perfect flower, the progression of the acorn into all the stages until it becomes an oak. It is as if the full flower or the giant oak were all contained in the bud or the seed cup, and by a system of unfolding the larger and more complete development was secured.

Evolution is then a proper function and a gradual and progressive one. It brings about results when the time is ready and circumstances have prepared the way. There is nothing sudden or unexpected. All that happens in such a case was looked for, because there had been due forewarning.

If our social and political institutions could be left to pass through the progressive stages of a normal evolution the earth would have been the scene of few wars and revolutions. But while nature ever waits patiently, man will not, and seeks to produce results by sudden force and violence. Alexander was unwilling to attempt the legitimate loosening of the Gordian knot. He was in a hurry, and so he cut it with his sword. That is the human rule. Man seems to delight in disorder and revolution. This feeling carried to excess makes anarchists and nihilists.

This haste is the curse of our civilization. Many are hastening to become rich. They are not particular as to the means, so that the end is attained. This class has raised up an intense and bitter opposition, and the opposing class is only desirous to thwart the other, to overthrow it. These class feelings develop in force and energy until we have conflict between the two classes. Each endeavors to strengthen itself by organization, and so there results the spectacle of money monopoly on one side, opposed by socialism on the other.

Both are wrong, and their existence portends vast evils; but one is a consequence of the other. If there were no despots there would be no nihilists. If there were no powerful combinations of capital in trusts and great corporations, there would be no socialism. But they are both here, and are gathering strength all the time for the great struggle, which is inevitable.

The great trouble is that they are forcing the entire population to take sides on one or the other issue of the dispute. If there is any principle which is obviously sound it is that the interests of capital and labor are identical. One cannot operate without the other. One cannot properly exist without the other. Their union should be intimate and



friendly, but tremendous forces are at work to set them in opposition.

The employer, in his haste to get rich, does not in too many cases scruple to do so at the expense of his employes. These, in turn, feeling the injury, become dissatisfied, and then angry. Before any rational and wise reconciliation can intervene the agitator comes along, and while advising the employers to invoke the forces of money and oppression, counsels the working men to resort to revolution and violence. The agitator pours his poison into the ears of both parties to the controversy, and everything is done to create hates and bitterness.

It is the agitator, wherever he may be found, who is the prime cause of all the trouble. But for his pestilent and poisonous suggestions every such difference could be peaceably and equitably settled. Every settlement which is made at the cost of the surrender of one party or the other will produce hates and jealousies that will rankle until the next outbreak, and then they will aggravate the situation.

Admiral Semmes, in the record which he has left of his naval cruises, declares that whenever he discovered that he had an agitator or a "sea lawyer" among his crew, he made haste to put him ashore at the first port. If the industrial and social agitators on shore could be got rid of a vast catalogue of troubles, present and future, would be impossible. The agitators are not all among the working men by any means, but wherever they are they are dangerous to our social system and our proper development.

#### PRECIOUS STONES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States is the foremost producer of valuable minerals of all the countries of the world. In gold and silver, iron and coal, copper and lead, it is pre-eminent. Its yield of other metals of economic importance is considerable, and in building stones of all descriptions it is inexhaustibly rich. When it comes to gems and precious stones, however, our country makes but a poor show.

In the census report on minerals for 1890 will be found an interesting section on American precious stones, by George F. Kunz, the eminent expert of the house of Tiffany. From Mr. Kunz's statistics it is learned that the total production of precious stones in the United States for 1889, the year in which the census enumeration was made, was to the amount of \$188,000, after being cut and polished to the extent of \$107,000 used for jewelry, and \$81,000 sold to museums and collectors of curiosities.

Of these stones few were of the finer sorts. There were no diamonds and no rubies. There were sapphires to the amount of \$6,700, but very deficient in color. There were turquoises to the extent of \$24,000 worth. The rest were stones of commoner varieties. The sapphires were all found in Montana and all the turquoises in New Mexico. Plainly, our country, as a producer of precious gems, is far behind India, which has furnished diamonds, rubies, topazes and beryls in the greatest numbers from the earliest times. It is far behind Brazil, which has for a century past afforded large numbers of diamonds. It is far behind South Africa, which is now the chief source of diamonds. It is far behind the Russian region of the Ural Mountains,

which has long been an important source of supply of sapphires, rubies, topazes and beryls. Some pretty emeralds and other stones, but in small quantities, have been found in North Carolina, but in statistical tabulation they cut but a small figure.

In reference to diamonds, Mr. Kunz reports that while a few have from time to time been obtained in California, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Wisconsin, the finds have been rare and always accidental. No indications exist which would justify any systematic search for them, although the circumstances and conditions under which they have been found resemble those existing in the diamond regions of India and Brazil, but utterly unlike those of the South African diamond district, where the gems are obtained from a blue clay which seems to have resulted from the decomposition of a bluish volcanic rock.

The Indian and Brazilian stones are found in gravel of agate, jasper and other quartzes, which are the debris of crystalline rocks, and it is in this sort of gravel that the few American diamonds have been found. The entire finds of these stones are summed up as follows: One octahedral diamond of good quality weighing 24.75 carats, and when cut 11.34 carats, at Richmond, Va., in 1854; about 100 diamonds, weighing from one-fourth of a carat to 5 carats, in the North Carolina and Georgia localities; about 200 diamonds of from one-half to four carats each, in California; 2 diamonds in Indiana; 7 small ones, none as heavy as one carat, in Pierce county, Wisconsin, and a few isolated stones from Idaho, Arizona, Arkansas and Adair county, Ky.

This is a very meager showing, but it demonstrates that diamonds exist in this country. But it is evident that we are too far north for any prolific yield of the chiefest of the precious stones. The fact seems to be that all the northern diamond fields have either been covered up or swept bodily away by the vast and potential influences of the Arctic drift which is so great a puzzle to the geologists. It wrecked or buried all the solid lands of the Northern Hemisphere, and so diamonds are only left untouched in regions south of the equator, beyond the reach of the terrible invasion of moving ice and rock which marked the glacial age.

#### Financial Notes.

The Northville State Savings Bank has begun a corporate existence, with a capital stock of \$25,000, divided among forty-five stockholders.

The product of the Diamond Match Company for eleven months this year shows an increase of 14 per cent. over the product for a corresponding portion of 1891. This will make the valuation of the total output of this year \$5,827,000 gross, against \$5,111,417 last year. The total net earnings in 1891 were \$802,816, and it is thought that this year it will reach fully \$1,000,000 and possibly \$1,100,000. A new issue of stock will be made.

#### Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

The annual meeting for the election of officers, and the transaction of other important business will be held at the TRADESMAN office, Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock. The attendance of every member is desired.

W. R. JEWETT, Pres.

F. H. ESCOTT, Sec'y.

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## P. STEKETEE & SONS,

HAVE A WELL ASSORTED LINE OF

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FROM \$2.25 PER DOZ. UP, ALSO A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

### Gloves, Mitts and Mufflers

HANDKERCHIEFS, WINDSOR TIES, GENT'S SCARFS, AND A FRESH STOCK OF

### Dolls, and Christmas Novelties for Holiday Trade.

HENRY S. ROBINSON.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Drugs & Medicines.

### State Board of Pharmacy.

One Year—James Vernor, Detroit.  
Two Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor  
Three Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.  
Four Years—C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.  
Expiring Jan 1—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.  
President—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.  
Secretary—Jas. Vernor, Detroit.  
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.  
Next meeting—Saginaw, Jan. 11.

### Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

President—Stanley E. Parkhill, Owosso.  
Vice-Presidents—L. H. L. Dodd, Buchanan; F. W. R. Perry, Detroit; W. H. Hicks, Morley.  
Treasurer—Wm. H. Dupont, Detroit.  
Secretary—C. W. Parsons, Detroit.  
Executive Committee—H. G. Coleman, Kalamazoo; Jacob Jesson, Muskegon; F. J. Wurzburg and John E. Peck, Grand Rapids; Arthur Bassett, Detroit.  
Local Secretary—James Vernor.  
Next place of meeting—Some resort on St. Clair River; time to be designated by Executive Committee.

### Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

President, W. R. Jewett, Secretary, Frank H. Escott.  
Regular Meetings—First Wednesday evening of March, June, September and December.

### Some of the Peculiarities of Typewriter.

The type-written page has no individuality for most persons, but a study of the subject shows many characteristics by which the work of different machines and different operators can be distinguished. This field presents fewer opportunities than does that of the handwriting expert, but is, nevertheless, of some interest and importance. In a legal contest the whole case might hinge on the authenticity of a page of type-writing. For instance, it became necessary in a court not long ago to find out whether one page of the long type-written document in evidence had not been replaced with another in which some of the words had been changed. In this case, of course, the suspected page was written on the same kind of a machine as the others. The difference between instruments of the various manufacturers was, therefore, of no service.

An expert stenographer and teacher of typewriting was called as a witness. In reply to questions put by counsel he said that as a general rule it was not difficult for an expert to distinguish between the writing done upon different machines of the same manufacture. Two instruments might write so nearly alike as to make it impossible to determine upon which of them a certain sheet was turned out. Still there were many little marks of variance in the writing of different machines, and even of the same one, at different times or when used by different persons. The witness did not believe that the page in question was written at the same time that the others were, nor by the same person. All might have been written on the same machine, but not consecutively.

The reasons given for this conclusion were, in the first place, that the type used on page seventeen was clean; on the others, many of the small letters were clogged up. The "e" and "s" were especially bad. The ribbon used for page seventeen was not so much worn as that for the rest of the document, and the writing was more uniform in color; the latter fact was in part due to the superior skill of the writer of the single page. The letters were in better alignment on that page than on the others, in which the "t" and "e" were badly out of their proper position. In page seventeen, the "i" was accurately centered; in the rest it was to the left of where it should be. The "p" was upright on the suspected sheet, and leaned a trifle on the others, being turned in the bar. The one sheet, also, had a wider margin by two spaces than those which followed and preceded it.

When asked why he believed that different persons wrote the sheets he said that the operator who turned out page seventeen was more expert than the other. The former's touch was more uniform; none of his letters seemed to override each other, as was sometimes the case on the other pages. His punctuation marks did not perforate the paper. The indentations of his paragraphs were six spaces against five on the rest of the document. He used three spaces between his sentences; the other, only two. The first made a space after a comma; the second did not. The writer of the bulk of the paper was less acquainted with the rules of punctuation than was the other man. One man always put a period and a colon after the words "to

wit;" the other used only a comma. For the figure 1, in the paging of sheet seventeen, a lower case "i" was used; on the other sheets, a capital "I". The jury could scarcely help agreeing with the expert's conclusions.

The quality of uniformity is one in which good type-writers may differ greatly. Some strike harder with the right hand than with the left, and thus stamp their work indelibly. Others occasionally "shadow" letters; that is blur their outlines, by holding the key down too long or by striking it sideways. Perhaps the idiosyncracies of punctuation are the most trustworthy ear-marks of all. The force of habit impels operators never to vary from their own practice in given cases. Take the sentence: "When did you go there—Monday?" One man would put a question mark after "there;" another a comma; still another a dash, or a semi-colon, a comma and a dash, a semi-colon and a dash might also be used. A skilled man always follows his own usage in such cases.

### POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

#### INTEREST.

The question of legal rates of interest is especially important to one whose moneyed interests, either in the shape of loans or credits, extend into several states of the Union. It is easy enough for an ordinary individual to remember the law as to interest in his own State, but when it comes to remembering the particulars of the law, even to the least extent, in several states, very few can accomplish the task, and constant reference must be made to publications giving tables of rates, etc., or to lawyers in order to obtain the desired information. We shall seek in a small compass to give a summary of the requirements of the laws of the various states, as to, first, the legal rate of interest; second, the limitation of rate; third, the penalty for usury. By the first, we mean the rate of interest which the law allows upon money where the agreement between the parties does not specify that rate. By the second, we mean that rate beyond which the law will not allow the contracting parties to go in their fixing of the rate, striving to prevent the overstepping of this rate either by declaring the excess of interest non-collectible, or the entire interest void, or the contract illegal, or some one of many different penalties in the various states.

First, as to the legal rate. Five per cent. is the lowest legal rate provided by any state or territory, and this rate is confined to the States of Illinois and Louisiana. The most common rate is 6 per cent. Such is the rate in Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. The next order is the 7 per cent. rate, which holds in Arizona, California, Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Eight per cent. is the law in Alabama, Colorado, Florida and Oregon. Ten per cent. is the law in Montana, Utah and Washington. The highest legal rate is found in Wyoming, where 12 per cent. is the legal rate. It will, of course, be noted that the highest rates of interest are to be found in the West, while the lowest are found in two States in the Mississippi Valley. The New England States without an exception provide for 6 per cent. Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana alone of the Gulf States provide for less than 7 per cent. No state has selected 9 or 11 per cent. as the legal rate.

As to the second particular, the following States and Territories have failed to pass any laws restricting the limit to which parties may agree in writing for rate per cent.: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Maine, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah and Washington. In these States any rate per cent. is lawful that may be agreed upon between the

parties and there is no such thing as usury. In the following States the parties may agree upon a per cent. not to exceed 12: Idaho, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota and Oklahoma. In the following, the parties may agree to any per cent. not to exceed 10: Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indian Territory, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina and Wisconsin. In the following 8 per cent. is the limit: Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina and Ohio. In Illinois the limit is 7 per cent. In the following States the parties may not contract for more than 6 per cent.: Kentucky, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. It will be seen that in the following States the legal rate and the limit of rate are the same; in other words, parties cannot agree to a greater rate than the legal rate: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. In Connecticut it is remarkable to note that while the legal rate is 6 per cent. and parties cannot agree to more than 6 per cent., there is no penalty attached to a disobedience of the law. The penalties attached to usury may be classified as follows: As stated above, there is no penalty in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In the following States usury brings forfeiture of all interest: Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. In the following there is a forfeiture of both principal and interest: Arkansas, New York and Oregon. In the following there is a forfeiture of the contract: Delaware, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota and South Dakota. In the following there is a forfeiture of the interest above the legal rate: Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia. In Idaho there is a forfeiture of 10 per cent. of the principal. In the following there is a forfeiture of interest and costs: Iowa, Nebraska and New Jersey. In the following there is a forfeiture of double the excess of interest: Kansas. In the following there is a forfeiture of thrice the excess: New Hampshire. In New Mexico there is a forfeiture of double the amount of interest received; as also in North Carolina and Wisconsin there is a forfeiture of treble the entire interest. It should also be noticed that in Idaho a usurer is liable to arrest for misdemeanor, and in New York there is allowed any rate that may be agreed upon on call loans of five thousand dollars, and on collateral security; and in Iowa, in addition to the forfeiture of interest and costs, the defendant also forfeits 10 per cent. to the school fund. WM. C. SPRAGUE.

### The Drug Market.

Alcohol—Has advanced twice in the past few days, 10 cents per gallon each time, making an advance of 20 cents per gallon since our last report. The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. will make no contracts for future delivery and accept orders only at prices ruling on day of shipment. They also refuse to sell any spirits in bond. All alcoholic preparations are higher, such as sulph. ether, spirits of niter, etc.

Gum Opium—Higher and is very firm. Morphia—As yet unchanged, but an advance is probable.

Castor Oil—Declined.

Chloral Hydrate—Advanced. A combination of manufacturers in Europe has been formed.

Lupulin—Scarce and higher.

Italian Sage—In ¼s and ½s is scarce and has advanced.

Gum Galbanum—In better supply and lower.

Use Tradesman Coupons.

## Empress Josephine Face Bleach

Is the only reliable cure for freckles and pimples.

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,

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Jobbers for Western Michigan.

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JOBBERS OF

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## FRANK H. WHITE,

Manufacturer's Agent and Jobber of

Brooms, Washboards, Wooden

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Indurated Pails & Tubs,

Wooden Bowls, Clothespins and Rolling Pins, Step Ladders, Washing Machines, Market, Bushel and Delivery Baskets, Building Paper, Wrapping Paper, Sacks, Twine and Stationery.

Manufacturers in lines allied to above, wishing to be represented in this market are requested to communicate with me.

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Has been larger than ever before in the history of our house.

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Albums,

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Dolls, Books, Etc.

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Transacts a general banking business.

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## Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Chloral hydrate, alcohol, sulph. ether, spirits nitre, gum opium, lupulin, sage.  
Declined—Castor oil, chlorate potash, gum galbanum

ACIDUM.		CUBEBÆ.	
Aceticum	80 10	Cubebæ (po 60)	50 60
Benzoleum German.	65 10	Juniperus	8 10
Boricæ	70 30	Xanthoxylum	25 30
Carbolicum	25 30	BALSAMUM.	
Citricum	50 52	Copaiba	45 50
Hydrochloric	3 5	Peru	61 30
Nitricum	10 12	Terabin, Canada	45 50
Oxalicum	10 12	Tolutan	35 50
Phosphoricum dil.	10 12	CORTEX.	
Salicylicum	1 30 21 70	Abies, Canadian	18
Sulphuricum	13 5	Cassia	11
Tannicum	1 40 21 60	Cinchona Flava	18
Tartaricum	30 23	Euonymus atropurp.	30
AMMONIA.		Myrica Cerifera, po.	20
Aqua, 16 deg.	34 5	Prunus Virgin.	12
30 deg.	54 7	Quillaja, grd.	10
Carbonas	13 14	Sassafras	12
Chloridum	12 14	Ulmus Po (Ground 15)	15
ANILINE.		EXTRACTUM.	
Black	2 00 22 25	Glycyrrhiza Glabra.	24 25
Brown	80 21 00	" po.	33 35
Red	45 50	Haematox, 15 lb. box.	112 12
Yellow	2 50 23 00	" 15.	132 14
BACCÆ.		" 1/8.	142 15
Cubebæ (po 60)	50 60	" 1/4.	162 17
Juniperus	8 10	FERREUM.	
Xanthoxylum	25 30	Carbonate Precip.	15
POTASSIUM.		Citrate and Quina.	23 50
Bi Carb.	15 18	Citrate Soluble	80
Bichromate	13 14	Ferrocyanidum Sol.	50
Bromide	33 35	Solut Chloride	15
Carb.	13 15	Sulphate, com'l	92 2
Chlorate (po 30 23)	23 25	" pure	7
Cyanide	50 55	FLOSA.	
Iodide	2 90 23 00	Arnica	18 20
Potassa, Bifart, pure.	27 30	Antemias	30 35
Potassa, Bifart, com.	15	Matricaria	40 50
Potass Nitras, opt.	80 10	FOLIA.	
Potass Nitras	72 9	Barosma	40 1 00
Sulphate	28 30	Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28
Sulphate po.	15 18	nivelly	35 50
RADIX.		Salvia officinalis, 1/4s	15 25
Aconitum	20 25	and 1/8s.	15 25
Althæa	2 25	Ura Ursi	80 10
Anchusa	12 15	GUMMI.	
Arum, po.	25	Acacia, 1st picked	75
Calamus	30 40	" 2d	50
Gentiana (po 12)	80	" 3d	40
Glycyrrhiza, (pv. 15)	16 18	" sifted sorts.	25
" (po. 35)	30 40	" po.	60 80
Hydrastis Canaden.	15 20	Aloe, Barb. (po. 60)	50 60
Heliebore, Ala, po.	15 20	" Cape. (po. 20)	50
Inula, po.	15 20	Socotri. (po. 60)	50
Ipecac, po.	2 30 23 40	Catechu, 1s, 1/4s, 1/8s	16 17
Iris plox (po. 35 23)	35 40	HERBA—In ounce packages.	
Jalap, pr.	50 55	Absinthium	25
Maranta, 1/4s	25	Eupatorium	20
Podophyllum, po.	15 18	Lobelia	25
Rhei	75 100	Majorum	28
" cut.	21 75	Mentha Piperita	23
" pv.	75 135	" Vir.	25
Spigelia	35 38	Rue	30
Sanguinaria, (po 25)	20	Tanacetum, V.	22
Serpentaria	30 32	Thymus, V.	25
Senega	65 70	MAGNESIA.	
Similax, Officialis, H	40	Calcined, Pat.	55 60
" M	25	Carbonate, Pat.	20 22
Scilla, (po. 35)	10 12	Carbonate, K. & M.	20 25
Symplocarpus, Feti-	60 8	Carbonate, Jennings.	35 36
dus, po.	25	OLEUM.	
Valeriana, Eng. (po. 30)	15 20	Absinthium	3 50 24 00
ingiber a.	13 15	Amygdalæ, Dulc.	45 75
Zingiber j.	18 22	Amygdalæ, Amarae	8 00 28 25
SEMIN.		Anisi	1 80 21 55
Anisum, (po. 20)	15	Aurantii Cortex	2 75 23 00
Apium (graveleons)	12 15	Bergamti	3 25 33 50
Bird, Is.	40 6	Cajiputi	60 65
Carul, (po. 18)	80 12	Caryophylli	70 75
Cardamon	1 00 21 25	Cedar	35 65
Coriandrum	10 12	Chenopodii	61 60
Cannabis Sativa	34 40	Cinnamomi	1 00 21 10
Cydonium	75 100	Citronella	45
Chenopodium	10 12	Conium Mac.	35 65
Dipterix Odorata	3 00 23 25	Copaiba	90 21 00
Foeniculum	15	SYRUPS.	
Foenugreek, po.	60 8	Accacia	50
Lini	4 4 4 4	Zingiber	50
Lini, grd. (bbl. 3 1/4)	4 4 4 4	Ipecac	60
Lobelia	35 40	Ferri Iod.	50
Pharalis Canarian	6 6 1/2	Aurantii Cortex	50
Rapa	60 7	Rhei Arom.	50
Sinapis Albu.	11 21 3	Similax Officialis	60
" Nigra.	11 21 3	" Co.	50
SPIRITUS.		Senega	50
Frumentum, W. D. Co.	2 00 23 50	Scilla	50
D. F. R.	1 75 23 00	" Co.	50
"	1 00 21 50	Tolutan	50
Juniperis Co. O. T.	1 75 23 75	Prunus virg	50
"	1 75 23 50	TINCTURES.	
Saacharum N. E.	1 75 23 00	Aconitum Napellis R.	60
Spt. Vinl Gall.	1 75 23 50	Aloes	50
Vini Oporto	1 25 23 00	" and myrrh.	50
Vini Alba.	1 25 23 00	Arnica	50
SPONGES.		Asafetida	50
Florida sheeps' wool	2 25 23 50	Atrope Belladonna.	60
Nassau sheeps' wool	2 00	Benzoin	60
carriage	2 00	" Co.	50
Velvet extra sheeps'	1 10	Sanguinaria	50
wool carriage	85	Barosma	50
Extra yellow sheeps'	65	Cardamides	75
carriage	75	Capitum	50
Grass sheeps' wool car-	1 40	Ca damon	50
riage		" Co.	50
Hard for slate use.		Castor	1 00
Yellow Reef, for slate		Catechu	50
use		Cinchona	50
TINCTURES.		" Co.	60
Aconitum Napellis R.	60	Columba	50
Aloes	50	Conium	50
" and myrrh.	50	Cubeba	50
Arnica	50	Digitalis	50
Asafetida	50	Ergot	50
Atrope Belladonna.	60	Gentian	50
Benzoin	60	" Co.	60
" Co.	50	Gualca	50
Sanguinaria	50	" amon.	60
Barosma	50	Zingiber	50
Cardamides	75	Hyoscyamus	50
Capitum	50	Iodine	75
Ca damon	50	" Colorless.	75
" Co.	50	Ferri Chloridum	35
Castor	1 00	Kino	50
Catechu	50	Lobelia	50
Cinchona	50	Myrrh	50
" Co.	60	Nux Vomica.	50
Columba	50	Opli	85
Conium	50	" Camphorated.	50
Cubeba	50	" Deodor.	2 00
Digitalis	50	Aurantii Cortex.	50
Ergot	50	Quassia	50
Gentian	50	Rhatany	50
" Co.	60	Rhei	50
Gualca	50	Cassia Acutifol.	50
" amon.	60	" Co.	50
Zingiber	50	Serpentaria	50
MISCELLANEOUS.		Stromonium	60
Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F.	28 30	Tolutan	60
" 4 F.	32 34	Valerian	50
" ground, (po.	24 3	Veratrum Veride.	50
7)	30 4	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.	
Annatto	50 60	CHEMICALS AND	
Antimoni, po.	40 5	PATENT MEDICINES	
" et Potass T.	55 60	DEALERS IN	
Antipyrin	21 40	Paints, Oils and Varnishes.	
Antifebrin	25	Sole Agents for the Celebrated	
Argent Nitras, ounce	60	SWISS VILLA PREPARED PAINTS.	
Arsenicum	50 7	Full Line of Staple Druggists' Sundries	
Balm Gilead Bud.	38 40	We are Sole Proprietors of	
Bismuth S. N.	2 20 23 25	Weatherly's Michigan Catarrh Remedy.	
Calcium Chlor, 1s, 1/4s	12 11	We Have in Stock and Offer a Full Line of	
12 1/4s, 14	11	WHISKIES, BRANDIES,	
Cantharides Russian,	21 00	GINS, WINES, RUMS.	
po	21 00	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Capici Fructus, af.	26	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
" po.	28	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
" B po.	20	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Caryophyllus, (po. 14)	10 12	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Carmine, No. 40	23 75	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Cera Alba, S. & F.	50 55	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
Cera Flava	38 40	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
Coccos	40	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Cassia Fructus	22	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Centraria	10	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Cetaceum	40	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
Chloroform	60 63	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
" squibbs	21 25	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Chloral Hyd Crst.	1 25 21 60	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Chondrus	20 25	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Cinecholidine, P. & W	15 20	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
" German	8 12	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
Corks, list, dis. per	60	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
cent	60	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Creasotum	2 35	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Creta, (bbl. 75)	2	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
" prep.	50 5	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
" precip.	90 11	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
" Rubra.	8	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Crocus	33 35	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Cudbear	24	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
Cupri Sulph.	5 6	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
Dextrine	100 12	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Ether Sulph.	70 75	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Emery, all numbers.	2 6	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Ergota, (po. 75)	70 75	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
Flake White	12 15	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
Galla	23	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Gambler	7 8	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Gelatn, Cooper	70	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
" French	40 60	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
Glassware Flint, 75 and 10.		All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
by box 70		HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Glue, Brown	90 15	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
" White	130 25	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Glycerina	15 40	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
Grana Paradisi	22	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
Humulus	25 55	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Hydraag Chlor Mite.	25	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
" Cor	80	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
" Ox Rubrum	90	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
" Ammoniatl.	21 00	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
" Unguentum	40 55	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Hydrargyrum	64	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Icthyobolla, Am.	1 25 21 50	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Indigo	75 21 00	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
Iodine, Resubl.	3 80 23 90	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
Iodoform	24 70	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Lupulin	1 2 21 25	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Lycopodium	60 65	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
Macis	75 80	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
Liquor Arsen et Hy-	27	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	
drag Iod.	27	HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,	
Liquor Potass Arsenitis	10 12	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Magnesia, Sulph (bbl	20 5	We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.	
1/4)	20 5	We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.	
Mannia, S. F.	60 63	All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.	

Morphia, S. P. & W.	1 70 21 95	Seidlitz Mixture	20	30	Lindseed, boiled	50	53
" S. N. Y. Q. &	1 60 21 85	Sinapis	18	30	Neat's Foot, winter	50	60
C. Co	60 21 85	" opt.	30	30	strained	50	60
Moschus Canton.	65 70 20	Snuff, Maccaboy, De	35		Spirits Turpentine	36	40
Myristica, No. 1.	20 10	Voes	35				
Nux Vomica, (po 20)	20 20 22	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes	35		PAINTS.	bbl.	lb.
Os. Sepia	20 20 22	Soda Boras, (po. 11)	10	11	Red Venetian	13	20 3
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.	20 20 22	Soda et Potass Tart.	27	30	Ochre, yellow Mars.	13	20 4
Co	20 20 22	Soda Carb.	1 1/2	2	" Ber.	13	20 3
Picls Liq, N. C., 1/4 gal	20 20 22	Soda, Bi-Carb.	5		Putty, commercial	2 1/2	2 1/2 3
doz	20 20 22	Soda, Ash	3 1/2	4	" strictly pure	2 1/2	2 1/2 3
Picls Liq, quarts	20 20 22	Soda, Sulphas.	2		Vermillion Prime Amer-		
" pints	20 20 22	Spts, Ether Co	50	55	ican	13	20 16
Pil Hydrarg, (po. 80)	20 20 22	" Myrcia Dom.	25	25	Vermillion, English	65	70
Piper Nigra, (po. 22)	20 20 22	" Myrcia Imp.	25	30	Green, Peninsular	70	75
Piper Alba, (po 55)	20 20 22	" Vinl Rect. bbl.	2	45 2 55	Lead, red	7	2 7 4
Pix Burgun.	14 15	Less 5c gal, cash ten days.			" white	7	2 7 4
Plumbi Acet.	14 15	Strychnia Crystal	1	40 21 45	Whiting, white Span.	70	70
Pulvis Ipecac et opii.	1 10 21 20	Sulphur, Subl.	2	45 3 4	Whiting, Gliders	1	0
Pyrethrum, boxes H	1	" Roll	2	4 3	White, Paris American	1	0
" P. D. Co., doz.	1 25	Tamarinds	8	10	Whiting, Paris Eng.		
Pyrethrum, pv.	30 35	Terebenth Venice	35	30	cliff		1 40
Quassia	8 10	Theobromae	40	2 16 40	Pioneer Prepared Paints	20	2 17 20
Quinia, S. P. & W.	27 32	Vanilla.	9	00 25 00	Swiss Villa Prepared		
" S. German.	20 20 30	Zinc Sulph.	7	2 8	Paints	1	00 21 30
Rubia Tinctorum.	12 14						
Saccharum Lactis pv.	23 25	OILS.			VARNISHES.		
Salicin	1 75 21 85				No. 1 Turp Coach	1	10 21 20
Sanguis Draconis.	40 50				Extra Turp		15 0 21 70
Sapo, W.	12 14				Coach Body	2	75 3 00
" M.	10 12 12	Whale, winter.	70	70	No. 1 Turp Furn.	1	00 21 10
" G.	2 15	Lard, extra	76	80	Extra Turp Damar	1	55 21 60
		Lard, No. 1.	42	45	Japan Dryer, No. 1		
		Linseed, pure raw	47	50	Turp.	70	75

# GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

The prices quoted in this list are for the trade only, in such quantities as are usually purchased by retail dealers. They are prepared just before going to press and are an accurate index of the local market. It is impossible to give quotations suitable for all conditions of purchase, and those below are given as representing average prices for average conditions of purchase. Cash buyers or those of strong credit usually buy closer than those who have poor credit. Subscribers are earnestly requested to point out any errors or omissions, as it is our aim to make this feature of the greatest possible use to dealers.

AXLE GREASE.		
Aurora, doz gross		6 00
Castor Oil.		75 00
Diamond.		50 50
Frazier's.		80 00
Mica.		75 80
Paragon.		55 60

BAKING POWDER.		
Acme.		
1/2 lb. cans, 3 doz.		45
1 lb. " 2 "		85
1 lb. " 1 "		1 00
1 lb. " "		10
Arctic.		
1/2 lb. cans.		60
1 lb. " "		2 00
1 lb. " "		9 60

Fosfon.		
5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case.		80
16 " " 2 " "		2 00

Dr. Price's.		
per doz		
Dime cans.		
4-oz.		1 33
6-oz.		1 90
8-oz.		2 47
12-oz.		3 75
16-oz.		4 75
2 1/2 lb.		11 40
4 lb.		18 25
5 lb.		21 60
10 lb.		41 80

Red Star, 1/2 lb. cans.		40
1/2 lb. " "		1 50
1 lb. " "		1 50
Telfer's, 1/2 lb. cans, doz.		85
1 lb. " "		1 50

BATH BRICK.		
2 dozen in case.		
English.		90
Bristol.		80
Domestic.		70

BLUING.		
Gross		
Arctic, 4 oz ovals.		4 00
8 oz.		7 00
pints, round.		10 50
No. 2, sifting box.		2 75
No. 3.		4 00
No. 5.		8 00
1 oz ball.		4 50

BROOMS.		
No. 2 Burl.		1 75
No. 1.		2 00
No. 2 Carpet.		2 25
No. 1.		2 50
Parlor Gem.		2 75
Common Whisk.		90
Fancy.		1 15
Warehouse.		3 25

BRUSHES.		
Stove, No. 1.		1 25
" 10.		1 50
" 15.		1 75
Rice Root Scrub, 2 row.		85
Rice Root Scrub, 3 row.		1 25
Palmetto, goose.		1 50

BUCKWHEAT.		
		
100 lb. cases, 2 & 5 lb. pkgs \$4 50		
CANDLES.		
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes.		10
Star, 40.		9
Paraffine.		11
Wicking.		24

CANNED GOODS.		
Fish.		
Little Neck, 1 lb.		1 15
" 2 lb.		1 90
Clam Chowder.		2 00
Standard, 3 lb. Cove Oysters.		2 00
Standard, 1 lb. Oysters.		90
" 2 lb.		1 70
Lobsters.		
Star, 1 lb.		2 40
" 2 lb.		3 30
Picnic, 1 lb.		2 00
" 2 lb.		2 90
Mackerel.		
Standard, 1 lb.		1 05
" 2 lb.		1 90
Mustard, 2 lb.		2 25
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb.		2 25
Soused, 2 lb.		2 25
Salmon.		
Columbia River, flat.		1 85
" falls.		1 75
Alaska, 1 lb.		1 40
" 2 lb.		1 90

Sardines.		
American 1/2s.		4 1/2 @ 7
Imports 1/2s.		6 1/2 @ 7
Mus'rd 1/2s.		11 1/2 @ 12
Boneless 1/2s.		15 1/2 @ 16
Trout.		
Brook, 3 lb		2 50
Fruits.		
3 lb. standard		3 60
York State, gallons		2 75
Hamburg.		2 75
Apricots.		
Live oak.		2 00
Santa Cruz.		2 00
Lusk's.		2 00
Overland.		1 95

B. & W.		
Cherries.		
Pitted Hamburg.		1 30
White.		1 75
Erle.		1 30
Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages.		1 25
California.		1 70
Gooseberries.		
Common.		1 30
Peaches.		
Ple.		1 30
Maxwell.		2 00
Shepard's.		1 85
California.		2 10
Monitor.		1 85
Oxford.		1 85
Pears.		
Domestic.		1 30
Riverside.		2 10
Pineapples.		
Common.		1 30
Johnson's sliced.		2 75
Hamburg.		2 75
Quinces.		
Common.		1 10
Raspberries.		
Red.		1 30
Black Hamburg.		1 50
Erle, black.		1 25

Strawberries.		
Lawrence.		1 25
Hamburg.		1 25
Erle.		1 25
Terrapin.		1 25
Whortleberries.		
Common.		1 10
F. & W.		1 15
Blueberries.		1 10
Meats.		
Corned beef, Libby's.		1 90
Roast beef, Armour's.		1 75
Potted ham, 1/4 lb.		1 30
" 1/2 lb.		80
" tongue, 1/4 lb.		85
" chicken, 1/4 lb.		95
Vegetables.		
Hamburg stringless.		1 25
" French style.		2 25
" Limas.		1 40
Lima, green.		1 25
" soaked.		80
Lewis Boston Baked.		1 35
Bay State Baked.		1 35
World's Fair Baked.		1 35
Picnic Baked.		1 00
Corn.		
Hamburg.		1 30
Livingston Eden.		1 30
Purity.		1 50
Honey Dew.		1 50
Morning Glory.		1 15
Soaked.		1 15
Peas.		
Hamburg marrofat.		1 35
" early June.		1 50
Champion Eng.		1 50
" petit pois.		1 75
" fancy sifted.		1 90
Harris standard.		
VanCamp's marrofat.		65
" early June.		75
Archer's Early Blossom.		1 30
French.		1 80
Mushrooms.		
French.		15 @ 30
Pumpkin.		
Erle.		90
Squash.		
Hubbard.		1 30
Succotash.		
Hamburg.		1 40
Soaked.		80
Honey Dew.		1 60
Erle.		1 35
Tomatoes.		
Hancock.		1 05
Excelsior.		1 10
Belipse.		1 10
Hamburg.		1 30
Gallon.		2 60

CHOCOLATE.		
Baker's.		
German Sweet.	23	
Premium.	37	
Breakfast Cocoa.	42	
CHEESE.		
Amboy.	12	@ 12 1/2
Acme.		@ 12
Riverside.	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Gold Medal.		@ 11 1/2
Skim.	6	@ 9
Brick.		11
Leiden.		1 00
Limburger.		@ 10
Pineapple.		@ 25
Roquefort.		@ 25
Sap Sego.		@ 22
Schwitzer, Imported.		@ 24
" domestic.		@ 14

CATSUP.		
Blue Label Brand.		2 75
Half pint, 25 bottles.		4 50
Pint.		4 50
Quart 1 doz bottles.		3 50

CLOTHES PINS.		
5 gross boxes.		40

COCOA SHELLS.		
35 lb. bags.		@ 3
Less quantity.		@ 3 1/2
Pound packages.		6 1/2 @ 7

COFFEE.		
Green.		
Rio.		
Fair.	16	
Good.	17	
Prime.	18	
Golden.	20	
Peaberry.	20	
Santos.		
Fair.	16	
Good.	17	
Prime.	18	
Peaberry.	20	

Mexican and Guatamala.		
Fair.	20	
Good.	21	
Fancy.	23	
Maracaibo.		
Prime.	19	
Milled.	20	
Java.		
Interior.	25	
Private Growth.	27	
Mandehling.	28	
Mocha.		
Imitation.	23	
Arabian.	26	

Roasted.		
To ascertain cost of roasted coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roasting and 15c. per cent. for shrinkage.		
Package.		
McLaughlin's XXXX.	23 80	
Bunola.	23 30	
Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case.	23 80	

Extract.		
Valley City 1/4 gross.		75
Felix.		1 15
Hummel's, foll. gross.		1 50
" tin.		2 50
CHICORY.		
Bulk.	5	
Red.	7	

CLOTHES LINES.		
Cotton, 40 ft.	per doz.	1 25
" 50 ft.		1 40
" 60 ft.		1 60
" 70 ft.		1 75
" 80 ft.		1 90
Jute.	60 ft.	90
" 72 ft.		1 00

CONDENSED MILK.		
4 doz. in case.		
Eagle.		7 40
Crown.		6 25
Genuine Swiss.		8 00
American Swiss.		7 00

COUPON BOOKS.		
		
"Tradesman."		
\$1, per hundred.		2 00
\$2, " "		2 50
\$3, " "		3 00
\$5, " "		3 00
\$10, " "		4 60
\$20, " "		5 00

"Superior."		
\$1, per hundred.		2 50
\$2, " "		3 00
\$3, " "		3 50
\$5, " "		4 00
\$10, " "		5 00
\$20, " "		6 00

Above prices on coupon books are subject to the following quantity discounts:		
200 or over.		5 per cent.
500 " "		10 " "
1000 " "		20 " "

COUPON PASS BOOKS.		
[Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.]		
20 books.		\$ 1 00
50 "		2 00
100 "		3 00
250 "		6 25
500 "		10 00
1000 "		17 50

CREDIT CHECKS.		
500, any one denom'n.		\$3 00
1000, " "		5 00
2000, " "		8 00
Steel punch.		75

CRACKERS.		
Butter.		
Seymour XXX.		6
Seymour XXX, cartoon.		6 1/2
Family XXX.		6
Family XXX, cartoon.		6 1/2
Salted XXX, cartoon.		6 1/2
Salted XXX, cartoon.		6 1/2
Kenosha.		7 1/2
Boston.		8
Butter biscuit.		6 1/2

Soda.		
Soda, XXX.		6
Soda, City.		7 1/2
Soda, Duchess.		8 1/2
Crystal Wafer.		10
Long Island Wafers.		11
Oyster.		
S. Oyster XXX.		6
City Oyster, XXX.		6
Farina Oyster.		6

CREAM TARTAR.		
Strictly pure.		30
Telfer's Absolute.		35
Grocers'.		20 @ 25

DRIED FRUITS.		
Domestic.		
Apples.		
Sundried, sliced in bbls.		6
Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes.		5 1/2
" Apricots.		@ 9
California in bags.		16 1/2
Evaporated in boxes.		17
Blackberries.		15
In boxes.		4 1/2
Nectarines.		
70 lb. bags.		15
25 lb. boxes.		15 1/2

Peaches.		
Peeled, in boxes.		13
Cal. evap.		12 1/2
" in bags.		12
" Peas.		12
California in bags.		12
Pitted Cherries.		12
Barrels.		13
50 lb. boxes.		45
25 " "		25
Prunelles.		
30 lb. boxes.		15
Raspberries.		
In barrels.		15
50 lb. boxes.		15
25 lb. "		15

Raisins.		
Loose Muscatels in Boxes.		1 50
3 " "		1 65
Loose Muscatels in Bags.		5 1/2
3 " "		6 1/2
Foreign.		
Currents.		
Patras, in barrels.		4 1/2
" in 1/4-bbls.		5
" in less quantity.		5 1/2
Peel.		

Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes.		@ 8 1/2
Lemon " "		@ 10
Orange " "		@ 10
Raisins.		
Ondura, 20 lb. boxes.		@ 8 1/2
Sultana, 20 "		@ 10 1/2
Valencia, 30 "		@ 7 1/2

Prunes.		
Bosnia.		
California, 100-120.		
" 90x100 25 lb. bxs.		
" 80x90 "		
" 70x80 "		
" 60x70 "		
Turkey.		7 1/2
Silver.		
Sultana.		9 1/2

ENVELOPES.		
XX rag, white.		
No. 1, 6 1/2.		\$1 75
No. 2, 6 1/2.		1 60
No. 1, 6.		1 65
No. 2, 6.		1 50
XX wood, white.		
No. 1, 6 1/2.		1 35
No. 2, 6 1/2.		1 25

Manilla, white.		
6 1/2.		1 00
6.		95
Coin.		
Mill No. 4.		1 00

FARINACEOUS GOODS.		
Farina.		
100 lb. kegs.		3 1/2
Hominy.		
Barrels.		3 00
Grits.		3 50
Lima Beans.		
Dried.		4 1/2
Maccaroni and Vermicelli.		
Domestic, 12 lb. box.		55
Imported.		10 1/2 @ 1/4

Oatmeal.		
Barrels 200.		5 45
Half barrels 100.		2 85
Pearl Barley.		
Kegs.		2 1/2
Peas.		
Green, bu.		1 75
Split per lb.		2 1/2
Rolled Oats.		
Barrels 180.		5 45
Half bbls 90.		2 85

Sago.		
German.		4 1/2
East India.		5
Wheat.		
Cracked.		5

FISH-SALT.		
Bloaters.		
Yarmouth.		
Cod.		
Pollock.		
Whole, Grand Bank.		6 1/2
Boneless, bricks.		7 1/2
Boneless, strips.		7 1/2
Halibut.		
Smoked.		12
Herring.		
Gibbed, 1/4 bbl.		3 25
Holland, bbl.		9 00
" kegs.		65
Round Shore, 1/4 bbl.		2 60
" Shore, 1/4 "		1 35
Scaled.		16
Mackerel.		
No. 1, 90 lbs.		8 25
No. 1, 40 lbs.		4 00
No. 1, 10 lbs.		1 25
Family, 90 lbs.		5 25
" 10 lbs.		65

Sardines.		
Russian, kegs.		45
Trout.		
No. 1, 1/4 bbls, 100 lbs.		6 00
No. 1, kits, 10 lbs.		80
Whitefish.		
No. 1, 1/4 bbls, 1		



## SPICES.

Whole Sifted.	
Allspice	8
Cassia, China in mats	7
"    Batavia in bund.	15
"    Saigon in rolls.	35
Cloves, Amboyna	22
"    Zanzibar	10
Mace Batavia	80
Nutmegs, fancy	75
"    No. 1	70
"    No. 2	9
Pepper, Singapore, black	9
"    "    white	30
"    shot	15
Pure Ground in Bulk.	
Allspice	12
Cassia, Batavia	18
"    "    and Saigon	22
"    Saigon	30
Cloves, Amboyna	22
"    Zanzibar	18
Ginger, African	14
"    Cochin	17
"    Jamaica	18
Mace Batavia	70
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste	18
"    Trieste	18
Nutmegs, No. 2	60
Pepper, Singapore, black	16
"    "    white	24
"    Cayenne	18
Sage	14
"Absolute" in Packages.	

Allspice	84	1 55
Cinnamon	84	1 55
Cloves	84	1 55
Ginger, Jam	84	1 55
"    Af.	84	1 55
Mustard	84	1 55
Pepper	84	1 55
Sage	84	1 55

## SAL SODA.

Kegs.	14
Granulated, boxes	14

## SEEDS.

Anise	12 1/2
Canary, Smyrna	8
Caraway	8
Cardamon, Malabar	90
Hemp, Russian	4 1/2
Mixed Bird	4 1/2
Mustard, white	6
Poppy	9
Rape	30
Cattle bone	6

## STARCH.

Corn	
20-lb boxes	6
40-lb "	5 1/2
Gloss	
1-lb packages	5 1/2
3-lb "	5 1/2
6-lb "	6
40 and 50 lb. boxes	4 1/2
Barrels	5 1/2

## SNUFF.

Scotch, in bladders	37
Maccaboy, in jars	35
French Rappee, in Jars	43

## SODA.

Boxes	5 1/2
Kegs, English	4 1/2

## SALT.

100 3-lb. sacks	2 25
60 5-lb. "	2 00
28 10-lb. sacks	1 85
20 14-lb. "	2 25
24 3-lb. cases	1 50
56 lb. dairy in linen bags	32
28 lb. " drill	18
Warsaw.	
56 lb. dairy in drill bags	32
28 lb. " "	18
Ashton.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks	75
Higgins.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks	75
Solar Rock.	
56 lb. sacks	27
Common Fine.	
Saginaw	90
Manistee	95

## SALERATUS.

Packed 60 lbs. in box	83 30
Church's	3 15
DeLand's	3 15
Dwight's	3 30
Taylor's	3 00

## SOAP.

Laundry.	
Allen B. Wisley's Brands.	3 20
Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 20
Good Cheer, 60 1-lb.	3 30
White Bona, 100 1/2-lb.	3 60
Proctor & Gamble.	
Concord	2 80
Ivory, 10 oz.	6 75
"    6 oz.	4 00
Lenox	3 65
Mottled German	3 15
Town Talk	3 00

Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands.	3 30
American Family, wrp d.	3 30
"    plain	3 24
"    5c size	4 25
N. K. Fairbanks & Co.'s Brands.	4 00
Santa Claus	4 10
Brown, 60 bars.	3 25
"    80 bars	3 25
Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands.	
Acme	3 65
Cotton Oil	5 75
Daisy	3 10
Marseilles	3 10
Master	4 00

Sapolio, kitchen, 3 doz.	2 50
"    hand, 3 doz.	2 50

## SUGAR.

Cut Leaf	5 1/2
Cubes	5 1/2
Powdered XXXX	5 1/2
Standard	5 1/2
Granulated, medium	5
fine	5
Confectioners' A	4 1/2 @ 4.94
Soft A	4 1/2
White Extra C	4.69
Extra C	4.56
C	4 1/2
Golden	4
Yellow	3 1/2
Less than bbls. 1/4 advance	

## SYRUPS.

Corn.	
Barrels	22
Half bbls.	24
Pure Cane.	
Fair	19
Good	25
Choice	30

## SWEET GOODS.

Ginger Snaps	8
Sugar Creams	8
Frosted Creams	9
Graham Crackers	9 1/2
Oatmeal Crackers	8 1/2

## VINEGAR.

40 gr.	7 @ 8
50 gr.	8 @ 9
\$1 for barrel.	

## WET MUSTARD.

Bulk, per gal	30
Beer mug, 2 doz in case	1 75

## YEAST.

Magic	1 00
Warner's	1 00
Yeast Foam	1 00
Diamond	75
Royal	90

## TEAS.

JAPAN—Regular.	
Fair	217
Good	230
Choice	24
"    2	32
"    3	34
Dust	10 @ 12

## SUN CURED.

Fair	217
Good	230
Choice	24
"    2	32
"    3	34
Dust	10 @ 12

## BASKET FIRED.

Fair	18 @ 25
Choice	230
"    2	235
"    3	240
Extra choice, wireleaf	240

## GUNPOWDER.

Common to fair	25 @ 35
Extra fine to finest	50 @ 65
Choice fancy	75 @ 85

## OOLONG.

Common to fair	23 @ 30
Imperial	23 @ 35
Superior to fine	30 @ 35

## YOUNG HYSON.

Common to fair	18 @ 26
Superior to fine	30 @ 40

## ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Fair	18 @ 22
Choice	24 @ 28
Best	40 @ 50

## TOBACCOES.

Fine Cut.	
Pails unless otherwise noted	
Hiawatha	62
Sweet Cuba	36
McGinty	27
"    1/2 bbls.	25
Dandy Jim	29
Torpedo	24
"    in drums	23
Yum Yum	28
1892	23
"    drums	22

## Plug.

Sorg's Brands.	41
Joker	29
Nobby Twist	40
Scotten's Brands.	
Kyle	24
Hiawatha	38
Valley City	34
Finzer's Brands.	
Old Honesty	40
Jolly Tar	32

## Smoking.

Catlin's Brands.	
Kiln dried	16
Golden Shower	19
Huntress	26
Meerschmum	29

American Eagle Co.'s Brands.	
Myrtle Navy	41
Stork	32
American	36
Frog	33
Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Banner	16
Banner Cavendish	38
Gold Cut	28
Scotten's Brands.	
Warpath	16
Honey Dew	25
Gold Block	30

F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Peerless	24
Old Tom	18
Standard	20
Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Handmade	41

Leidersdorf's Brands.	
Rob Roy	24
Uncle Sam	32 @ 32
Red Clover	32

Spaulding & Merriek.	
Tom and Jerry	25
Traveler Cavendish	38
Buck Horn	30
Plow Boy	30 @ 32
Corn Cake	16

OILS.	
The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids:	
Eocene	8
Water White, old test.	7 1/2
W. W. Headlight, 156°	6 1/2
Water White	7
Naptha	7
Stove Gasoline	6 1/2
Cylinder	7 @ 30
Engine	13 @ 21
Black 15 cold test	8 1/2

HIDES.	
Green	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Part Cured	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Full	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Dry	5 @ 5
Kips, green	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
"    cured	4 @ 4 1/2
Calfskins, green	4 @ 5
"    cured	7 @ 7
Deacon skins	10 @ 30
"    2 hides 1/2 off.	

PELTS.	
Shearlings	10 @ 25
Lambs	25 @ 90

WOOL.	
Washed	20 @ 23
Unwashed	10 @ 20

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tallow	3 1/2 @ 4
Grease butter	1 @ 2
Switches	1 1/2 @ 2
Ginseng	2 @ 2 @ 75

FURS.	
Outside prices for No. 1 only.	
Badger	50 @ 61 00
Bear	15 @ 25 00
Beaver	3 @ 67 00
Cat, wild	40 @ 50
Cat, house	10 @ 25
Fisher	4 @ 66 00
Fox, red	1 @ 61 50
Fox, cross	3 @ 65 00
Fox, grey	50 @ 75
Lynx	2 @ 63 00
Martin, dark	1 @ 63 00
"    pale & yellow	50 @ 61 00
Mink, dark	40 @ 51 50
Muskat.	03 @ 12
Opposum	15 @ 30
Otter, dark	5 @ 63 00
Raccoon	25 @ 80
Skunk	1 @ 61 40
Wolf	1 @ 63 00
Beaver castors, lb.	2 @ 66 00

DEERSKIN—per pound.	
Thin and green	10
Long gray, dry	20
Gray, dry	25
Red and Blue, dry	35

GRAINS AND FEEDSTUFFS.	
WHEAT.	
No. 1 White (58 lb. test)	67
No. 1 Red (60 lb. test)	67

MEAL.	
Bolted	1 40
Granulated	1 60

FLOUR.	
Straight, in sacks	3 70
"    barrels	3 90
Patent	4 70
"    barrels	5 00
Graham	1 70
Rye	2 20

Buckwheat, Rising Sun	4 75
"    Walsh-DeRoo	
Co's Pure	4 25

MILLSTUFFS.	
Less Car lots quantity	
Bran	\$14 00 \$15 00
Screenings	13 00 14 00
Middlings	15 00 16 00
Mixed Feed	19 00 20 00
Coarse meal	19 00 19 50

CORN.	
Car lots	49
Less than car lots	52

OATS.	
Car lots	37
Less than car lots	41

HAY.	
No. 1 Timothy, car lots	11 50
No. 1 " ton lots	12 50

FRESH MEATS.	
Swift & Company quote as follows:	
Beef, carcass	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
"    hind quarters	5 @ 5 1/2
"    fore	3 1/2 @ 4
"    loins, No. 3	8 @ 8 1/2
"    ribs	7 @ 7 1/2
"    rounds	4 1/2 @ 5
Bologna	7 @ 9 1/2
Pork loins	7 @ 9 1/2
"    shoulders	7 @ 9 1/2
Sausage, blood or head	6 @ 6
"    liver	6 @ 6
"    Frankfort	7 @ 8
Mutton	7 @ 8
Veal	7 @ 7 1/2

FISH AND OYSTERS.	
F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:	
FRESH FISH.	
Whitefish	8 @ 9
Trout	8 @ 9
Halibut	8 @ 9
Ciscoes or Herring	6 @ 6
Bluefish	11 @ 12
Fresh lobster, per lb.	20
Shrimp, per gal	1 00
Crab	10 @ 12
No. 1 Pickerel	8 @ 8
Pike	7 @ 7
Smoked White	8 @ 8
Stockfish	11
Finnish Haddies	10
Sei	8

OYSTERS—CANS.	
Fairhaven Counts	37
F. J. D. Selects	39
Selects	23
Anchor	19
Standards	17
Favorites	15

SHELL GOODS.	
Oysters, per 100	25 @ 50
Clams	75 @ 1 00

HIDES.	
Green	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Part Cured	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Full	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Dry	5 @ 5
Kips, green	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
"    cured	4 @ 4 1/2
Calfskins, green	4 @ 5
"    cured	7 @ 7
Deacon skins	10 @ 30
"    2 hides 1/2 off.	

PELTS.	
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**Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.**  
President, A. J. Elliott; Secretary, E. A. Stowe.  
Official Organ—MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.  
Next Meeting—December 19.

**Jackson Grocers' Union.**  
President, D. S. Fleming; Sec'y, N. H. Branch.

#### Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.

At the regular meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, held on Monday evening, Dec. 5, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from Tucker, Coade & Parker, asking that exceptions to the Roll of Honor be made in the case of three restaurants which are regular customers of the house. The communication was referred to the Committee on Trade Interests with power to act.

A number of letters from manufacturers of food products were then read by the Secretary in reply to his enquiries as to whether manufacturers would take part in a food exhibition, providing the Association decided to hold one in Grand Rapids during the present winter months. Pending the receipt of further letters, the entire matter was laid on the table until the next meeting.

Chairman Herrick, of the Executive Committee, recommended that the fiscal year be made the same as the calendar year, and that all who had paid the annual dues, and all who pay same prior to April 1, be given a certificate of membership until December 31, 1893. The recommendation was accepted and adopted and the Secretary instructed to issue membership cards on that basis.

A verbal communication was received from N. H. Walbridge, resigning the chairmanship of the Committee on Roll of Honor, on account of ill health. The resignation was laid on the table, and the other members of the Committee were instructed to complete the work of the Committee with as little delay as possible.

J. A. Smith asked for an expression of opinion on the matter of exemptions, asserting that the present law is wrong in spirit and operation and works great hardship to the mercantile classes. The matter was discussed at some length, when Mr. Smith was requested to read an article on the subject at the next meeting prepared several years ago by Wm. E. Kelsey, the Ionia grocer, and read on the occasion of an annual meeting of the Michigan Business Men's Association.

Daniel Vieregiver suggested that the jobbers be invited to address the Association from time to time, and moved that the Secretary request C. G. A. Voigt to attend the next meeting and give the members a little talk on flour. The motion was adopted.

Treasurer Harris reported a balance on hand of \$522.68, and was instructed to invest a lump sum in the form of a certificate of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

Daniel Vieregiver moved that the opening and closing of the stores of the members on the Monday following Christmas and New Year's day be left to the option of each member, which was adopted.

A member asked whether money in bank was subject to garnishee or attachment, and the matter was made a special subject for discussion at the next meeting, and the Secretary requested to secure the presence of an attorney to address the Association on that subject.

The Association then adjourned until Monday evening, Dec. 19.

#### Jackson Retail Grocers' Union.

At the regular meeting of the Jackson Grocers' Union, held Thursday evening, Dec. 1, five members were admitted to membership.

The business report and financial statement of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Collections and Information were read and showed the Bureau to be in a flourishing condition, being just a trifle short of self-supporting.

The Committee on Trade Interests made a lengthy report, setting forth a number of grievances, as follows: The high prices charged for crackers by the Jackson Cracker Co. since it went into the trust; bakers selling to private houses from their wholesale wagons; produce and wholesale houses doing the same; millers selling one sack of flour at the same price charged the grocer per ton, etc. The report appeared to meet with the hearty approbation of every member present, and, after considerable discussion, the whole matter was referred to a special committee composed of E. W. Swick, Levi Decker, A. Riggs, E. G. Hill and N. H. Branch.

The Entertainment Committee reported that it had met and thoroughly discussed the subject of holding a banquet, but had arrived at no con-

clusion as yet. The report was accepted and laid on the table until the second meeting in January.

On motion the Union decided to establish a uniform price on granulated sugar, the same as is now maintained by the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association, subject to change from time to time as the price of the staple rises or falls. It was decided to put the new plan into effect Dec. 10, and Messrs. Bartlett, Porter and Whitney were appointed a committee to circulate a petition among the grocers of the city outside of the Union, asking them to observe the uniform price on granulated sugar.

President Fleming then announced the special order of the meeting, being the practice of giving Christmas presents to customers. A considerable discussion followed, resulting in the conclusion that it was neither good policy nor justice to the grocer to continue the policy longer.

The reports of the Financial Secretary and the Treasurer showed the finances to be in a flourishing condition.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 14. N. H. BRANCH, Sec'y.

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Is Manufactured  
only by  
**HENRY PASSOLT,**  
Saginaw, Mich.

For general laundry and family  
washing purposes.

Only brand of first-class laundry  
soap manufactured in the  
Saginaw Valley.

Having new and largely in-  
creased facilities for manu-  
facturing we are well prepar-  
ed to fill orders promptly and  
at most reasonable prices.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



**W. BAKER & Co.'s**  
**Breakfast**  
**Cocoa**  
Is Absolutely Pure  
and it is Soluble.  
Unlike the  
Dutch Process  
No alkalis or  
other chemical  
or dyes are used  
in its manufac-  
ture.

A description of the chocolate  
plant, and of the various cocoa and  
chocolate preparations manufac-  
tured by Walter Baker & Co., will  
be sent free to any dealer or  
application.

**W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass**

**MICHIGAN**  
**Fire & Marine Insurance Co.**

Organized 1881.  
**DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

## BARCUS BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIRCULAR



Equalled by few and excelled by none. All our saws are made of the best steel by the most skillful workmen, and all saws warranted. Burnt saws made good as new for one-fourth the list price of new saws. All kinds of

### Saw Repairing

Done as cheap as can be done consistent with good work. Lumber saws fitted up ready for use without extra charge. No charge for boxing or drayage. Write for prices and discounts.

MUSKEGON,

MICHIGAN

## THE FALCON.



FALCON No. 1—Gentlemen's Road Wheel,  
FALCONESS—Ladies' Road Wheel,  
FALCON JR.—Boys' and Girls' Road Wheel.

\$115.00  
100.00  
50.00

All fitted with Pneumatic Tires. Finest Steel material. Best workmanship.

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**THE YOST MANUFACTURING CO.,**

YOST'S STATION, TOLEDO, OHIO.

## PERKINS & HESS

DEALERS IN

**Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,**

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.  
WE CARRY A STOCK OF CREAM TALLOW FOR MILL USE.

## CONFECTIONERY.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT PROVIDING YOU BUY THE BEST AND AT THE LOWEST FIGURE. OUR TRADE IS BOOMING, WHICH IS PROOF THAT THE TRADE THROUGHOUT MICHIGAN AND ADJOINING STATES KNOW FROM WHOM TO BUY. WE MANUFACTURE A COMPLETE LINE OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS AND EXECUTE ORDERS PROMPTLY.

**THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.**

**Michael Kolb & Son,**

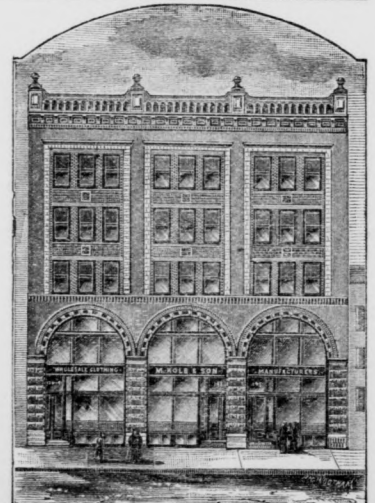
**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**

**Rochester, New York.**

Established 36 Years.

Have still on hand a nice line of Ulsters, Overcoats and Winter Suitings. All mail orders receive prompt attention.

Our Michigan representative William Connor will call upon you, if you write to his address, Box 346, Marshall, Mich.





## Obtaining Credit by Fraud.

From the Shoe and Leather Gazette.

In the sale of goods upon credit, either wholesaler or retailer absolutely parts with his title thereto when he delivers the goods, unless a special lien upon them is reserved. This is true, except there be fraud on the part of the buyer in securing credit, in which case the rights of the party are materially changed. The importance of fraud in securing credit is due mainly to the fact that upon its discovery the seller is no longer required to look to the financial standing of the buyer, but he may rescind the contract under which they were sold, and proceed to regain possession upon the theory that having parted with the title through fraud, the title was in law unchanged, and that the property still belongs to the seller. A buyer who obtains possession of goods on credit by fraud, stands in no better light, so far as right of possession is concerned, than he would had he stolen them by actual force.

It becomes then of importance to the business man to know of what such fraud consists as will create the right of rescission. In the first place, it must be such misrepresentation as induced the seller to part with his property. It must be an unequivocal representation that a fact exists which does not exist, or it must be the willful concealment of a fact which the buyer knows or ought to know would influence the seller if he knew it. Thus it will be seen that the fraud may be either positive or negative in its nature, but it must be unequivocal in either case. If the representation be concerning a possibility or probability, although it may be wholly false, it will not amount to fraud, for had it been true, there would still have been a chance for the seller to lose, and he accepted that chance. The failure of the possibility leaves him no worse off than he would have been had the contingency he voluntarily accepted failed. To constitute a fraud, misrepresentation must be absolute. Further than this, the misrepresentation must be one upon which the creditor relied. It must, therefore, be plausible and reasonable, and urged as a basis of credit. Fraud cannot be predicted upon misrepresentations so extravagant and unpalatable as to appear incredulous upon their face. The statement of a man that he was King of England, made as a basis for credit, would not be made the basis of a claim of fraud, for this is so preposterous as to carry its own conviction of falsity to the mind of a prudent business man. The statement of a man apparently in good circumstances, that he had land in an adjoining state worth ten thousand dollars, is a statement which, if relied upon, is fraudulent if false. A reasonably prudent man would be misled by the latter—no man of business judgment would rely upon the former. The essence of the fraud is not the falsity of the statement, but procuring the credit, and, therefore, some of the responsibility falls upon the seller. There is no actionable fraud in a lie which a would-be customer tells, on the strength of which he procures no goods, and no more is there fraud in a lie upon which he ought not to have secured them, though he did. The law will not protect a fool in his folly. On the other hand, the concealment of a material fact is as fraudulent as the misrepresentation of a material fact, provided the concealment is willful. In order to make this principle operative the debtor must have known that the creditor acted upon the faith that what was concealed was not a fact, and that he would have acted differently had he been informed. One of the simplest illustrations of this principle is insolvency. A man who buys goods on time after he knows he is insolvent, who knows that they were sold to him on credit based upon prior statements which, though true when made have become false through circumstances, stands in the same position he would if he made those statements when they were false, unless the circumstances are such that it was negligence to rely on the statement without calling for a new one. The willful concealment of a material fact is usually fraudulent. When fraud is discovered, if the one

prejudiced by it desires to avail himself of the right of rescission, he must act with promptness. That is, promptness depends upon circumstances, but as a general rule any delay is dangerous. Upon the discovery of fraud two courses are open, condonation or rescission. Inaction condones the fraud and leaves the creditor to his personal remedy against the debtor. Rescission is accomplished by promptly returning what benefits have been received under the contract, less what damages result in the breach, and then the possession and title to the property may be recovered. This right of recovery extends against the original debtor, and subsequent purchasers from him as well, who takes the property with knowledge of the fraud, or under circumstances which should put a prudent man to inquiry. A man who buys property which he knows, or ought to know, has been secured by fraud, participates in the fraud and takes no better title than the one he bought from had. An innocent purchaser for value, however, will in most cases be protected in his purchase. The law cannot permit the doctrine of fraud to extend so far as to unsettle business confidence, but it will enforce it far enough to protect honest men from imposition and deprive imposters of any benefit which might result from their dishonesty.

A Paris furniture dealer recently bought from an architect an old writing table, in overhauling which he found a packet containing 1,600 francs. His honesty in at once informing the former owner of his find was rewarded by an equally honest declaration on the part of the architect that the latter knew nothing whatever about the money and would not accept it.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.

## THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE AT THE FRONT.

The fine literary illustrated magazine of Boston. Able critics say it is one of the most interesting magazines published in America. A great favorite with New Englanders, and they are everywhere. Local only in name. It is the people's favorite. To see this magazine is to want it. Its circulation has doubled the past year. It is unique, containing American Legends, Traditions, History and Poetry. A conspicuous feature of the magazine, the treatment of the GREAT AMERICAN CITIES, will be continued.

### SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS FOR 1893.

Harvard College Fifty Years Ago.  
New England Towns Forty Years Ago.  
By Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

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Society Life in Amherst College.  
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Brother Jonathan and His Home.  
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Each number contains several interesting stories and poems.

Price, \$3 a year. 25c a copy.

Sample copies sent to any address FREE. Agents wanted. Address

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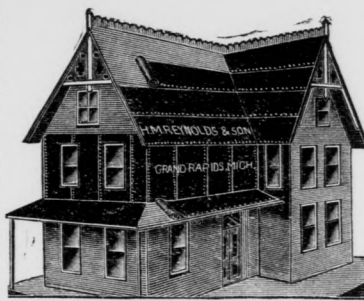
## Playing Cards

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Daniel Lynch,

19 S. Ionia St., Grand Rapids.



## ASPHALT FIRE-PROOF ROOFING

This Roofing is guaranteed to stand in all places where Tin and Iron has failed; is superior to Shingles and much cheaper.

The best Roofing for covering over Shingles on old roofs of houses, barns, sheds, etc.; will not rot or pull loose, and when painted with our

## FIRE-PROOF ROOF PAINT,

Will last longer than shingles. Write the undersigned for prices and circulars, relative to Roofing and for samples of Building Papers, etc.

## H. M. REYNOLDS & SON, Practical Roofers,

Cor. Louis and Campan Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.

### MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.

A State School of Mining Engineering, giving practical instruction in mining and allied subjects. Has summer schools in surveying, Shop practice and Field Geology. Laboratories, shops and stamp mill well equipped. Tuition free. For catalogues apply to the Director, Houghton, Michigan.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Detroit Express.....	6:55 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Mixed.....	7:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Day Express.....	1:20 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
*Atlantic & Pacific Express.....	10:45 p.m.	*9:00 a.m.
New York Express.....	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.

\*Daily.  
Taking effect Nov. 20, 1892.  
All other daily except Sunday.  
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express trains to and from Detroit.

Elegant parlor cars leave Grand Rapids on Detroit Express at 6:55 a. m., returning leave Detroit 4:40 p. m. arrive in Grand Rapids 10 p. m.  
FRED M. BRIGGS, Gen'l Agent, 85 Monroe St.  
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.  
GEO. W. MUNSON, Union Ticket Office, 67 Monroe St.  
O. W. RUGGLES G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.



## TIME TABLE

NOW IN EFFECT.

### EASTWARD.

Trains Leave	+No. 14	+No. 16	+No. 18	*No. 82
Lv. Chicago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G'd Rapids, Lv.....	6:50am	10:20am	3:25pm	11:00pm
Ionia.....Ar	7:45am	11:25am	4:27pm	12:42am
St. Johns.....Ar	8:30am	12:17pm	5:20pm	2:00am
Owosso.....Ar	9:05am	1:20pm	6:05pm	3:10am
E. Saginaw.....Ar	10:50am	3:45pm	8:00pm	6:40am
Bay City.....Ar	11:30am	4:35pm	8:37pm	7:15am
Flint.....Ar	10:05am	3:45pm	7:55pm	5:40am
Pt. Huron.....Ar	12:05pm	5:05pm	8:50pm	7:30am
Pontiac.....Ar	10:53am	3:05pm	8:25pm	5:37am
Detroit.....Ar	11:50am	4:05pm	9:25pm	7:00am

### WESTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 81	+No. 11	+No. 13
Lv. Detroit.....	10:45pm	6:50am	10:50am
G'd Rapids, Lv.....	7:08am	1:00pm	5:10pm
G'd Haven, Ar.....	8:25am	2:10pm	6:15pm
Milwaukee Str. ".....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Str. ".....	.....	.....	.....

\*Daily. +Daily except Sunday.

Trains arrive from the east, 6:40 a. m., 12:50 a. m., 5:00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.

Trains arrive from the west, 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 9:45 p. m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Chair Car. No. 82 Wagner Sleeper.

Westward—No. 81 Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 Chair Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffetcar.

JOHN W. LOUD, Traffic Manager.  
BEN FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agent.  
JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.  
23 Monroe Street.

## Grand Rapids &amp; Indiana.

Schedule in effect November 20, 1892.

### TRAINS GOING NORTH.

For	Arrive from	Leave going
For Cadillac and Saginaw.....	South.	North.
For Traverse City & Mackinaw.....	6:45 a.m.	7:20 a.m.
For Cadillac and Saginaw.....	9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
For Cadillac & Mackinaw.....	2:20 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
For Petoskey & Mackinaw.....	8:10 p.m.	10:10 p.m.
From Chicago and Kalamazoo.....	8:35 p.m.	.....
Train arriving from south at 6:45 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. daily. Others trains daily except Sunday.	.....	.....

### TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

For	Arrive from	Leave going
For Cincinnati.....	North.	South.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago.....	6:30 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
For Port Wayne and the East.....	11:50 a.m.	10:05 a.m.
For Cincinnati.....	9:15 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
For Kalamazoo & Chicago.....	11:00 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
From Saginaw.....	11:50 a.m.	.....
From Saginaw.....	11:00 p.m.	.....
Trains leaving south at 6:00 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. runs daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.	.....	.....

### SLEEPING & PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

**NORTH** 1:10 p.m. train has parlor car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.  
10:10 p.m. train—Sleeping car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.

**SOUTH**—7:00 a.m. train—Parlor chair car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.

10:05 a.m. train—Wagner Parlor Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.

6:00 p.m. train—Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.

11:20 p.m. train—Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.

### Chicago via G. R. & I. R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids	10:05 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Ar. Chicago.....	3:55 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
10:05 a.m. train through Wagner Parlor Car.	.....	.....	.....
11:20 p.m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Chicago.....	7:05 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	11:45 p.m.
Ar. Grand Rapids.....	2:30 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	6:45 a.m.
3:10 p.m. through Wagner Parlor Car.	.....	.....	.....
Train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.	.....	.....	.....

### Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

For Muskegon—Leave.	From Muskegon—Arrive
6:55 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
11:25 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	9:05 p.m.

Sunday train leaves for Muskegon at 9:05 a.m., arriving at 10:30 a.m. Returning, train leaves Muskegon at 4:30 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 5:45 p.m.

Through tickets and full information can be had by calling upon A. Almquist, ticket agent at Union Station, or George W. Munson, Union Ticket Agent, 67 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

O. L. LOCKWOOD,  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

## CHICAGO

NOV. 20, 1892.

### AND WEST MICHIGAN R.V.

#### GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. GR'D RAPIDS.....	8:50am	1:25pm	*11:35pm
Ar. CHICAGO.....	3:55pm	6:45pm	*7:05am

#### RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. CHICAGO.....	9:00am	5:25pm	*11:15pm
Ar. GR'D RAPIDS.....	3:55pm	10:45pm	*7:05am

TO AND FROM BENTON HARBOR, AND ST. JOSEPH  
Lv. G. R. .... 8:50am 1:25pm ..... \*11:35pm  
Ar. G. R. .... \*6:10am 3:55pm ..... 10:45pm

#### TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. G. R. ....	8:50am	1:25pm	5:35pm	8:45pm
Ar. G. R. ....	3:55pm	10:45am	3:55pm	5:25pm

TRAVERSE CITY MANISTEE & PETOSKEY.  
Lv. G. R. .... 7:30am 5:35pm  
Ar. Manistee ..... 12:15pm 10:29pm

Ar. Traverse City ..... 12:35pm 10:59pm  
Ar. Charlevoix ..... 2:55pm  
Ar. Petoskey ..... 3:30pm

Ar. from Petoskey, etc., 10:00 p. m.; from Traverse City 11:50 a. m., 10:00 p. m.

#### THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Wagner Parlor Cars Leave Grand Rapids 1:25 p.m., leave Chicago 5:25 p.m.

Wagner Sleepers—Leave Grand Rapids \*11:35 p.m.; leave Chicago \*11:15 p.m.

Free Chair Car for Manistee 5:35 p.m.

\*Every day. Other trains week days only.

## DETROIT,

NOV. 20, 1892

### LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

#### GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. G. R. ....	7:10am	*1:25pm	5:40pm
Ar. DET. ....	11:30am	*5:25pm	10:35pm

#### RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. DETR. ....	7:50am	*1:35pm	6:10pm
Ar. G. R. ....	12:55pm	*5:25pm	10:30pm

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.  
Lv. G. R. 7:20am 4:15pm Ar. G. R. 11:50am 11:00pm

#### TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....	7:10am	1:25pm	5:40pm
Ar. from Lowell.....	12:55pm	5:25pm	.....

#### THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Parlor cars to Saginaw on morning train.

\*Every day. Other trains week days only.

GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.

### Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway.

In connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern or Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee e offers a route making the best time between Grand Rapids and Toledo.

#### VIA D., L. & N.

Lv. Grand Rapids at.....	7:15 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at.....	12:55 p. m. and 10:20 p. m.

#### VIA D., G. H. & M.

Lv. Grand Rapids at.....	6:50 a. m. and 3:25 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at.....	12:55 p. m. and 10:20 p. m.

Return connections equally as good.  
W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent,  
Toledo, Ohio.

**Gripsack Brigade.**

The traveling man whose shoes need half soling oftener than the seat of his pants is the one who will secure the most orders.

The traveling man who can gain and hold the respect and confidence of his trade can always be sure of retaining the respect and confidence of his employers.

The traveling man should reflect the standing of the house he represents, as a country dealer often measures the character of the house by those who are sent out by it.

All traveling men who wish to go to Detroit on the morning of Dec. 28 can secure one-half fare tickets by obtaining an order from any one of the members of the Transportation Committee of Post E.

Did you ever notice in reading the annals of crime that the proportion of traveling men who have gone wrong is less than that of any other vocation in which equal opportunities are afforded? Yet men of other professions sometimes speak of traveling men as a doubtful and suspicious class of people.

No one thing will do more to build up and retain a hotel trade than furnishing the incoming and outgoing midnight guests with a cup of hot coffee and a sandwich. Such a lunch, just before starting or upon arriving at the hotel, is highly appreciated by the boys.

A traveling man jumped from a train as it was about to collide with another one. He escaped with a few slight bruises and went to the assistance of the wounded in the wreck. He found a pious individual who was badly injured. The latter asked the traveling man if he did not think he had cause to thank an all merciful Providence for holding out its watchful hand and saving him from destruction. "Oh, I suppose so," replied the traveling man, "but don't you think I was pretty cute myself?"

A Kansas City farm implement house will next season try the experiment of sending out a woman drummer—not that the departure will be so very much of an experiment, for the modern woman, when she takes up a thing which has heretofore been regarded as outside her sphere of usefulness, usually attains the object of her ambition. "It is really not an innovation," says the head of the firm, by whom the woman has already been engaged, "for it has been done in lines of trade as far removed from ours as that of milliner. A young Swedish woman has for several years traveled for a Scandinavian firm of machinists. She travels all over Europe, and next year will extend her territory by a trip to Australia. A large manufacturer of electric supplies in the east receives some of his best orders through a woman expert who is in his employ and began life for herself as a telegraph operator."

Biela's comet was not on time. It did not show up as advertised. It had sent out its route and date cards and asked that orders be held until it arrived, when it would be able to make a startling display of samples. Everybody waited and now people are disgusted with that comet. It need not send out any more advance cards. The public has lost confidence in it. If it has been "called in" the house should notify expectant people. If delayed by a snow blockade the telegraph wire should have been used. Bradstreet and Dun should have notified the commercial world. There is no business in such a transaction. When a commercial

traveler makes a date, he is expected to be punctual and prompt. There is no good reason why a comet should not be as punctual as a traveling man. The comet is liable to censure and so is the house which sends out such an unreliable representative. People cannot afford to sit up all night, burn coal and gas, and then be disappointed. The people will now be inclined to look around for a more reliable comet house.

Jose A. Gonzales was born at Cardenas, Cuba, Aug. 2, 1845, being the son of a wealthy and influential sugar planter. He attended school at Cardenas, and subsequently began the study of law with the intention of pursuing the legal profession. In 1868 he joined the Cuban insurrection, which was put down by the Spanish government, and, in common with the other insurgents, saved his life by fleeing the country. He came to Portland, Maine, subsequently removing to New York City, where he lived four years. In 1872 he went to Chicago where he opened several cigar stores, at one time conducting five establishments. In 1877 he removed to this city and purchased the cigar stand in the Morton House, which he conducted ten years. In 1887 he went on the road for the Alabastine Company, with which he was connected a year and a half, when he engaged to travel for the Money Penny-Hammond Cigar Co., of Columbus, Ohio. Two years later he engaged with the Owl Cigar Co., of New York, with which he is still connected, covering the States of Michigan and Indiana, calling on the trade every sixty days, and the larger trade in the cities in his territory every thirty days. Mr. Gonzales announces himself as a candidate for the Presidency of the Michigan Knights of the Grip and will probably have the solid endorsement of the Grand Rapids members of the organization. He has served the Knights as chairman of the Hotel Committee and member of the Executive Board, which positions have rendered him thoroughly familiar with the work of the association.

If you have got a sound body, a clear conscience and an honest purpose, you have more to be thankful for than the millionaire.

**PRODUCE MARKET.**

Apples—Baldwins and Spitzenbergs command \$2.75 per bbl., while Spys are held at \$3. Local dealers are handling more New York and New England apples than Michigan fruit.

Beans—Choice country picked command \$1.60 @ \$1.75 per bu.

Butter—Scarce and next to impossible to secure adequate supplies for home demand. Dealers pay 20¢ @ 22¢ for choice dairy and hold at 2¢ above paying prices. Creamery has sustained a very marked advance, readily commanding 31¢ @ 33¢.

Cabbages—Dealers pay \$5 per 100, holding at \$6. Very scarce.

Celery—Choice home grown commands 20¢ @ 25¢ per dozen bunches.

Cider—13¢ per gal.

Cranberries—The market is without material change, crates now being held as follows: Cape Cods and Jerseys, \$3; Waltons, \$3.50.

Eggs—Dealers hold limed and cold storage goods at 21¢, while fresh would readily command 23¢ @ 24¢.

Grapes—Malagas command \$3.50 @ \$7.50 per keg. Honey—Dealers pay 14¢ @ 15¢ and hold at 15¢ @ 16¢. Onions—Firm and in better demand. Handlers pay 75¢ and sold at 90¢ per bu.

Potatoes—The market is the same as a week ago, handlers paying 55¢ here and 50¢ at the principal outside buying points.

Squash—Hubbard, 2¢ per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—All varieties are scarce. Jerseys readily command \$4.50 per bbl., Baltimores bring \$4 and Virginias \$3.50.

Turnips—30¢ per bu

# Why Not Keep the Best?

We want an agent in every town and city in the State to handle our Fancy Roller Patent "SUNLIGHT" In many cases we can arrange to give exclusive sale for the locality.

All flour is now so cheap that every consumer can afford to buy THE BEST. Lift yourself out of the rut of competition by handling a superior article.

## THE WALSH-DEROO MILLING CO.,

Proprietors of the Standard Roller Mills.

Daily Capacity 400 Bbls.  
Correspondence Solicited.

HOLLAND, MICH.



You Hit the Bulls Eye every time as to

HIGH QUALITY  
LOW PRICES

When you buy the

## LIGHTNING HAY KNIFE.



WRITE US

FOR PRICES

**FOSTER-STEVENS**  
& CO.  
MONROE ST.



## Spring & Company,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,  
Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery,  
Gloves, Underwear, Woolens,  
Flannels, Blankets, Gingham,  
Prints and Domestic Cottons.

We invite the attention of the trade to our complete and well  
assorted stock at lowest market prices.

## Spring & Company.

## Heyman & Company,

Manufacturers of

## Show Cases

Of Every Description.

First-Class Work Only.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

63 and 65 Canal St. - GRAND RAPIDS

## VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO., WHOLESALE

## Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts and Live  
Geese Feathers.

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks

OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., 48, 50, 52 Ottawa St.,  
Grand Rapids.

## RINDGE, KALMBACH & CO.,

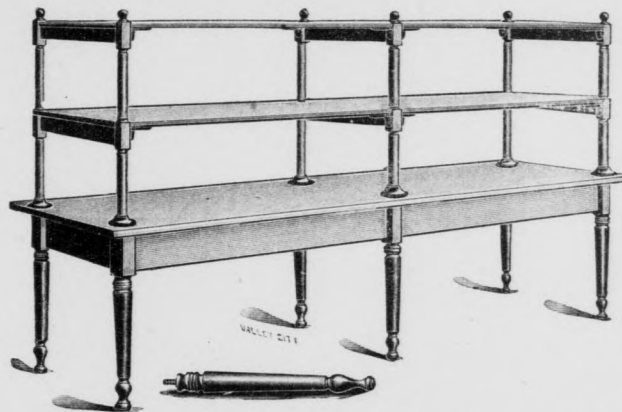
12, 14 & 16 PEARL ST

If you have not bought your  
holiday slippers, come in and  
see us. We have a NICE LINE  
at prices we know will please  
you. Our spring samples are  
now ready. Would be pleased  
to have you call and see them.  
We also have a good stock of  
winter goods.

Agents for the Boston Rub-  
ber Shoe Co.



## CHOCOLATE COOLER CO, Manufacturers of



## Combination Store Tables and Shelving.

The most complete knock down tables and shelving ever offered to the trade. The  
salient features are uniformity of construction, combining strength and neatness,  
economy of room, convenience in shipping and setting up. It will be to your best  
interest to correspond with us. Prices reasonable. When in the city call at the  
office and see sample.

Office 315 Michigan Trust Building. Factory 42 Mill St.

You can take your choice

OF TWO OF THE

## BEST FLAT OPENING BLANK BOOKS

In the Market. Cost no more than the Old Style Books. Write for prices.

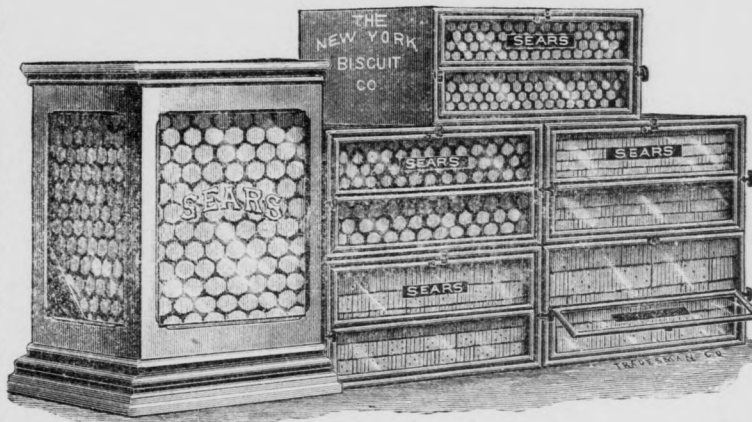
GRAND RAPIDS BOOK BINDING CO.,

89 Pearl St., Houseman Bld.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Cracker Chests.

## Glass Covers for Biscuits.



THESE chests will soon  
pay for themselves in the  
breakage they avoid. Price \$4.

OUR new glass covers are by far the  
handsomest ever offered to the  
trade. They are made to fit any  
of our boxes and can be changed from  
one box to another in a moment. They  
will save enough goods from flies, dirt and prying fingers in a short time to pay  
for themselves. Try them and be convinced. Price, 50 cents each.

## NEW NOVELTIES.

We call the attention of the trade to the following new novelties:

CINNAMON BAR.

ORANGE BAR.

CREAM CRISP.

MOSS HONEY JUMBLES.


NEWTON, a rich finger with fig filling. This is bound to be one of  
the best selling cakes we ever made.

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,

S. A. Sears, Mgr.

GRAND RAPIDS.

# Assorted Packages of Holiday Goods.

Send for our Holiday Catalogue No. 109, for illustrations and prices of  
Dressing Cases, Iron  Wood Toys, Albums,  
Work Boxes, Children's Furniture.

Notice carefully the assorted packages of the most staple lines of Holiday Goods, not possible to be properly shown by catalogue. These assortments are similar to those we have sold for so many years in the past, and contain only the best selections from every line of Christmas Goods, everything being new goods especially purchased for this season's business.

If possible, call and see our display—our unequalled display of Dinner Sets, Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Library Lamps, Parlor Lamps, China Cups and Saucers, China Novelties, Austrian Glassware, Fruit Plates, New American Glass, Etc.

## ASSORTED 92

### Fancy Goods.

Half doz. Holland ptd teas $\frac{1}{4}$ bl $\frac{1}{4}$ bn	\$ 80	\$ 40
One " Child's dec'd teas	90	45
Half " open dec cups and saucers	1 40	70
" " " " "	2 00	1 00
" " " " "	2 25	1 13
" " " gilt "	3 25	1 62
Qtr. " " " "	4 25	1 06
One " A B C child's plts-pictures	50	50
Half doz asst 3 color plate sets	1 60	80
Qtr. " luster plate sets	2 50	62
" " dec'd "	4 25	1 06
" " " bread and milk	4 50	1 14
" " " " "	7 25	1 81
Half " C C picture mugs	50	25
" " dec'd mugs	85	42
" " partn shaving mugs	2 00	1 00
" " fancy dec'd mugs	2 25	1 13
" " moustach dec'd coffees	2 25	1 12
Qtr. " " " "	3 00	1 50
" " " " "	4 00	1 00
" " " " "	6 00	1 50
One doz. fruit plates, asst	1 50	1 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ " asst glass baskets	2 25	75
Sixth " " "	4 25	71
Half " " dec'd vases	85	43
Sixth " " " "	2 25	37
Three doz asst china toys and whistles	40	1 20
One " toothpick holders	80	
" " Smoking Set	83	
" " " "	40	
Qtr. doz toy dec'd tea sets	1 40	60
Sixth " " " "	4 00	67
One toy dec'd tea set	55	
One doz dressed china babies	45	
" " " limb dolls	90	
Half doz bisque dressed dolls	2 25	1 13
" " washbl " "	2 50	1 25
" " " " "	4 50	2 25
One doz perfume	2 15	
	38 14	
10 per cent. discount	3 81	
	34 33	
Package and cartage	50	
	34 83	

## ASSORTED 92

### TIN TOYS.

One doz Trumpets	\$ 35
" " " "	80
" " tops	35
" " " "	75
" " rattles	40
" " locomotives	85
" " asst wagons	45
" " 144 trains	75
" " kitchen sets	80
Qtr. " asst animals	2 00
One mechanical express wagon	1 75
" doz musical toys	85
" twelfth doz tin train	2 25
" " " mechanical engine	4 75
" " " cable cars	2 00
" doz asst carts	75
Half " stables	2 00
Sixth " " "	4 00
One twelfth doz kitchens	4 25
" " " "	2 15
" half " " "	42 21
" twelfth " clowns	1 85
" " " circus riders	1 85
" half " asst toys	75
" " " mechanical clowns	1 50
" doz drum banks	35
	12 69
10 per cent. discount	1 26
Package and cartage free	11 43

### Assortment No 25

#### GAMES TO RETAIL FOR 25c.

One dozen in a Package.

Game of Tommy Towns visit to the Country.
" " Fortune Telling.
" " When My Ship Comes In.
" " Army Tents and Soldiers.
" " Cuckoo.
" " Base Ball.
" " King and Queens.
" " Steeple Chase.
" " Luck.
" " Jack Straws.
" " Tiddledy Winks.
" " Fish Pond.
Net per package of 1 doz.....2 00

## Assorted Package

### DECORATED CUPS and SAUCERS.

One doz dec'd teas, flowers and mottoes	75
" " " " "	1 00
" " " " "	1 50
" " " " bands and gilt	2 00
Half " " open coffees asst	2 75
" " " " "	4 00
Qtr. " " " " "	6 00
Sixth doz " " " " "	9 00
Half " " moustach coffees asst	2 00
Qtr. " " " " "	3 00
" " " " "	6 75
	15 07
Package	25
	15 32

### Assorted Package Dolls.

One doz white china babes	30
Hlf " " " "	65
One " dressed dolls	88
Hlf " " asst	2 00
" " washable dolls, 21 in long	2 00
" " " 27 in "	6 00
One-twelfth doz dressed fancy jtd dolls	4 25
" " " " "	6 00
" " " " "	8 50
Quarter " kid body bisque dolls	4 00
One-twelfth " " " "	7 50
Half " china limb dolls	1 80
One-third " " " "	4 25
	11 02
Package	20
	11 22

### Assortment No. 10

#### GAMES TO RETAIL FOR 10c.

One Dozen in a Package.

Game of Matrimony.
" " Authors.
" " Peter Coddle's trip to New York.
" " Tiddledy Winks.
" " Familiar Quotations.
" " Hippiity Hop.
" " Cricket on the Hearth.
" " Round the World Joe.
" " Kan Yu Du It.
" " Old Maid.
" " We Found McGinty.
Dissected Picture Puzzle.
Net per package of 1 dozen.....75c.

# H. LEONARD & SONS,

134 to 140 Fulton St., Grand Rapids.